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PROPRIETORS.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870. NO. 76.

GENERAL NEWS.

A CASE of pickles—a family jar.

VIENNA'S census foots up 650,000.

FAST approaching—the 7th of April.

FRANCE teaches her sailors to sing, but not "small."

LOUISIANA crops never looked more encouraging.

CYRUS W. FIELD is reported to be worth $5,000,000.

THE colored militia of Charleston hold midnight parades.

OUR dumb animals—those who believe in Bailey's honesty.

FECHTER'S favorite tipple is 'alf and 'alf, old stock and lager.

"UNREASONABLY COLD" weather is prevailing at New Orleans.

SICK Chinamen in Frisco are buried alive by their loving relatives.

NEGRO waiters in Louisville smoothe their wounded honor with duels.

THE cry of the Congressmen, or what ought to be—My offence is frank.

THE inmates of the Richmond penitentiary tunnelled out the other day.

VIRGINIA boasts a four year old girl with a heavy beard and moustache.

PUNCHINELLO pays five dollars per column for prose and ten for poetry.

NEW ORLEANS children shoot each other in disputes over tops and marbles.

THE Nebraska plan of exterminating the Indians is to teach the papooses "Shoo Fly."

A LOVERS' quarrel in New York resulted in the shooting of the young man.

JEALOUSY induced a New York girl to bury her scissors in the neck of her rival.

DISINFECTING fluid didn't prove a salutary substitute for milk to a New York baby.

A NIECE of Nasby's has dedicated to him her musical composition, "Silver Spray."

A BALTIMOREAN has encompassed his death by encompassing a quart of whisky straight.

NEW YORK beggars now make change in silver when their patrons have "nothing but bills."

WILKES says: "When we next meet Leland he will have to cross the street. *Nous verrons.*"

A CONVIVIAL party in New Jersey adjourned the other night by pounding a member to death.

CALCRAFT has retired on a pension. Poor fellow! he has been hanging about a good many years.

PHILADELPHIA wants street car fares reduced from seven cents, now that feed is so low. So do we.

RUFFIANS now rob and beat unoffending men at noonday in the most frequented streets of New York.

THEY have arrested a young fellow in Philadelphia just because he has lots of names and as many wives.

A VERMONT justice caught his son and a neighbor's daughter sitting together, and married them off-hand.

A PHILADELPHIA blacksmith struck while the iron was hot, and put his an tagonist's family into mourning.

CAMILLA Urso made nearly $20,000 for the library by her San Francisco jubilee, and over $9,000 for herself.

THE sliding of a bank on a Maine pond took a man and team to the bottom, the other day. The wagon was saved.

A JERSEYMAN, in reply to the charge that women can do nothing in time of war, says his wife does nothing else.

THE judicious scattering of matches in the straw of a Washington street car caused its incremation, the other day.

A VERMONT lady, finding this a cold world, has taken her infant and herself to another, by means of strangulation.

A NEW ORLEANS officer, to intimidate a thief, fired into the air and succeeded in bringing down an innocent citizen.

WORK AND WEALTH is the title of a new Boston periodical devoted to social rights, social duties and social progress.

THE Custom House employes of Charleston have resolved their regrets at the suspicions against a cadetship seller.

PIOUS youths, on their way to Sunday school in San Francisco, think it hard that the police won't let them stone Chinamen.

A PENNSYLVANIAN has resurrected a keg of butter placed in a well to cool thirty years ago. It is cool and sweet now.

A RECENT English critic says Cooper's novels delight boys more than nine-tenths of the books expressly written for them.

A TEXAS marriage notice closes with the gratifying announcement that the lady's first husband was shot for stealing stock.

A DOVER girl has been wasting her brain power on constructing a hundred and seventy-one words out of Washington.

A CINCINNATI publican, treasonably burlesques Porter's navy by putting himself and all his waiters in full naval uniform.

A DETROIT marketman finds his worldly store augmented by several pocket-books thrown away by a pickpocket when captured.

A LOUISVILLE man's reward for rowing a friend across the river in the night was drowning, through the friend's clumsiness.

CARD-PLAYING in San Francisco saloons is varied by the participants chopping each other up with hatchets and champagne bottles.

A WESTERN ghost proved to be the family cow, which had got into the woodshed and irrevocably inserted her head into a flour barrel.

A PHILADELPHIA clerk left his store awhile, on a recent evening, and returning found he had two dozen less revolvers to dust and oil.

A MAINE man has found a hat and a coat in his house. Their former occupant, a burglar, went out through a window, when he fired at him.

PLUM river, Indiana, is nearly as fatal to marriage as the divorce laws. Two couples on the eve of marriage have just been divorced therein.

MAINE travellers rendered hatless in passing from car to car, supply the deficiency at the next station by unrooting a bystander as the train passes.

THE creditors of a Western barber, who won $750 in a lawsuit, sought him in vain, for "he had packed his k it and turned acrobat, with the city for a springboard."

THE Oregonian relates that by the explosion of a bag of gas in the Oro Fino Theatre, in Portland, recently, the manager had his right lower limb severely injured.

SEVEN merchants, all doing business on the same street in Halifax, were lost in the steamer City of Boston. They had gone out to purchase their spring supply of goods.

A BOSTON paper remarks that "the rage for annexation just now is about equal to the desire of young men to be admitted as partners of prosperous business houses."

A PRIZE has been founded in the Princeton Theological Seminary for the student who, during the course, shall sustain the best examination in certain chapters of the book of Job.

THE Corry Climax Mower Company has failed and the sheriff is fairly burdened with executions against the concern, amounting in the aggregate, we understand, to $300,000.

MRS. HILL and three children, from Milwaukee, were passengers on the City of Boston. Mrs. Hill's husband was drowned last season in England, and she was going back to her parents.

THE Liberty Hose Company of White Pine, Nevada, sent an invitation to President Grant to be present at their ball on Washington's birthday. The President sent his regrets.

A VERMONTER had his head, one arm, two or three legs and several ribs broken during the past year by as many accidents. He consoles himself that there isn't much of him left to fracture.

A COLORED preacher in Virginia thus settles the republican question: "Ef a man got de money, den he orter pay; ef he ain't got de money, den he ortent to pay. Dats de way I looks at it."

WHEN Brownlow was in New York in 1854, under treatment for laryngitis, he wrote home to his paper at Knoxville that he was not sure whether he would recover or not. His uncertitude continues.

ANNA DICKINSON'S last marriage—in the newspapers—is to a Rhode Island literary gentleman. Can it be Senator Anthony? Anna has a good many lovers, and enjoys that sort of thing just like other girls.

N. P. ROGERS, advocating the rights of minorities, says: "The majority is the most subtle, and, therefore, the most dangerous form of physical violence; the ballot is a threat of which the bullet is the execution."

JAMES FISK, Jr., has made a proposition to the citizens of Brattleboro to cover the entire burnt district in the village with an elegant block, including an immense hotel, and a dozen or more fine stores. Brattleboro hesitates.

THE five Senators who finally voted against Justice Bradley's confirmation were Rice, McDonald, Spencer, Ravels and Cameron. All but the latter had other candidates whom they were in hopes of getting nominated if he was rejected. Mr. Cameron was not satisfied that he was sound upon several points.

THE Border Raid bill, it is understood, is done for this session. It would take nearly three millions of dollars out of the State Treasury. The friends of the bill state that Gov. Geary in the early part of the session promised to sign the bill, if it should pass. Since that time, however, the Governor has had occasion to change his mind, and as there is not a two-thirds vote in both Houses, in its favor, it will be withdrawn.

THE Chicago *Republican* says the past winter, with all its snows, has been most favorable to all kinds of crops, and warrants the belief that the coming harvest will be most bountiful. The soil has been slightly frozen, and there has been no damage from winter killing. The departing snows expose smiling fields, where the plow was allowed to do its last fall's work. But the spring season for plowing will be late, and much harder than usual, we think the first of May will exhibit a breadth of planting equal to any past year. Stock has wintered well, and comes out in good condition. Fruit of all kinds has escaped damage, and the promise of a crop was never better.

THE action of the President in failing to comply with Governor Senter's requisition for troops, is thought at Nashville to mean something more than was at first supposed. It has been stated that Gov. Senter made the requisition in order to secure from the President a recognition of the State of Tennessee and his authority as Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, in order to prevent any movement looking to reconstruction by Congress. Mr. Senter has been summoned to appear before the Reconstruction Committee at Washington by Gen. Butler, when he will testify as to the necessity of sending troops into Tennessee by the National Government. Senter seems to understand that the result will be a total reconstruction of the State. He will withdraw the requisition, and declare that good order now exists throughout the State. Gov. Senter leaves for Washington to morrow.

The Committee on Reconstruction still have before them the Tennessee case, Secretary of State Fletcher was before them on Saturday and presented a statement showing the reasons why the State should be again reconstructed. It is claimed by those who are anxious and persistent for such action that Governor Senter was elected by fraud, the vote at the election being ninety-three thousand more than it was nine months previous. Certificates of election were given without counting the ballots, Walter Mallory exercise the elective franchise. The principal argument for reconstruction at the present time is that the State governments is unable or unwilling to protect the people from the Ku-klux and other marauders, and that the action proposed would be justified under the clause of the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government.

STTAE ITEMS

GOV. GEARY has signed the bill prohibiting the curb stone markets along Second street, Philadelphia.

PROF. J. P. WICKERSHAM, State Superintendent of Public Schools, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress from the Lancaster district. So say the Lancaster papers.

PETROLEUM CENTRE continues to be the headquarters of the thieves and murderers of the oil regions. Highway robbery is almost a nightly occurrence, and the *Record* calls upon the authorities to rid the community of the desperadoes.

A BILL has been introduced to incorporate the Pennsylvania and European Telegraph Company. Its object is the laying of an ocean cable from some point on the continent of Europe direct to the shores of Pennsylvania, the terminal of ce, of course, is Philadelphia. Particsin London undertake to furnish the chief part of the capital required, and to lay the cable.

THE Pottsville *Journal* says: The coal trade is brisk, as the manufacturers and consumers of Schuylkill coal are laying in stocks in anticipation of a suspension that may take place after Saturday next, The basis is not yet fixed for 1870. The W. A. B. claims the basis of $3 for 1860, and the coal operators have almost unanimously fixed a different basis at $2 50, with wages accordingly. They have given notice that if their basis is not accepted by the W. A. B. by Saturday next, they will suspend their collieries until their basis is accepted. As all the different interests have shown a disposition to reduce from last year's prices except the working men, the current of public opinion is setting in strongly against them, and all other interests seem to be uniting against the men. The *Journal* further states for the information of persons abroad that if a suspension should take place, by the men refusing to accept a lower basis, it will not be to put up the prices of coal, but to reduce the same. Coal may be advanced a little if it should be scarce enough, but the price will fall again as soon as business is resumed. The suspension will be confined to the Schuylkill region only. Supplies can be obtained from the other regions on the seaboard, except at Philadelphia and on the line, and we learn that the Reading railroad company are making arrangements, if necessary, to bring coal from the Wilkesbarre region to supply any deficiency that may occur on the line during the suspension, to remedy this difficulty."

A Satisfactory Financial Transaction.

A singular financial transaction occurred in one of the dock offices at Buffalo a day or two since. By some means or other it happened that the office boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office boy two cents. One day last week the office boy having a cent in his pocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed the nickel over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid half of his debt by giving the coin to the cashier. The latter handed the cent back to the office boy, remarking, "Now I only owe you one cent." The office boy again passed the cent back to the clerk, who passed it to the cashier, who passed it back to the office boy, and the latter individual squared all accounts by paying it to the clerk, thereby discharging his entire debt. Thus it may be seen how great is the benefit to be derived from a single cent, if only expended judiciously.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Progress with General Appropriations—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway — Annexation of McClure Township to Allegheny — Variety of Bills Passed—Rebel Raid Bill Passed First Reading—Militia Major General for Eighteenth District Appointed — House Business Monday Evening—Correct Vote on the "Previous Question" in the Senate Last Week.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CRAIG: Authorizing the Supreme Court, where a writ of error lies from the Court below, with record thereof, in all corporation cases, when a verdict is manifestly unjust, oppressive, exorbitant or not warranted by the testimony, to reverse the judgment.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: Relative to creation of a police district in Robinson township, Allegheny county. Passed.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. MOONEY presented a remonstrance from Pittsburgh against the repeal of the act erecting the Third and Fifth wards into an independent school district.

INCLINED PLANE COMPANY.

Mr. TAYLOR presented a bill relating to an Inclined Plane Company from Fifteenth street up to Fisk. Passed.

OTHER BILLS.

Supplement to State roads from Tarentum to Butler.

Mr. KERR supplement to charter of Peoples Passenger Railway, repealing part of act allowing them to run over Friendship and Liberty avenues and authorizing them to choose any other streets. Laid on table.

Repealing Poll School Tax in borough of Sewickly. Passed.

Authorizing Fire Marshal to appoint deputies.

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1870.

SENATE.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill was considered.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to amend by appropriating $5,000 to St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, $5,000 to Passavant's Hospital, $5,000 to Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, $5,000 to for Friendless in Allegheny, $5,000 to County Home, $5,000 to Mercy Hospital, $1,000 to News Boys' Home, and $5,000 to Pittsburgh Church Guilds all of which were defeated.

Mr. WHITE moved an amendment giving two thousand to Johnstown Hospital. Lost.

Mr. LOWRY moved an amendment giving Marine Hospital at Erie fifty thousand and making it a State insane asylum. Carried.

Mr. GRAHAM moved ten thousand for a chapel for Western Penitentiary. Carried.

The soldiers' orphans' section passed with the provisions for the removal of children struck out.

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY RAILWAY.

Mr. HOWARD called up the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway bill, and after striking out Second avenue and leaving the route to Councils, had it passed finally.

ANNEXATION.

The bill annexing part of McClure township, south of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, to Allegheny City, has passed both Houses and is signed by the Governor.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

In the evening the following Senate bills passed:

Establishing public scales for weighing hay, straw, coal, lime, etc., in Sharpsburg.

Incorporating the Duquesne Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Germania Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the school board of Highland and Lincoln sub-school districts to settle the indebtedness of the independent school district of Collins township, and borrow money.

The following House bills passed:

Changing the Pittsburgh city elections to the first Tuesday in December.

Incorporating Edgewater borough, Allegheny.

Incorporating the City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Supplement to public park act of Allegheny city.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills passed:

Relating to West Elizabeth borough.

Prohibiting minors from jumping and riding on railway cars in the Commonwealth.

The bill incorporating the Herald Printing Company of Pittsburgh was called up and passed. The Senate bill, by a misunderstanding or misrepresentation, was negatived in the House Committee on Corporations. To-day it was called up by Mr. WALTON, and after remarks by him and Mr. DAVIS in favor, it passed by an almost unanimous vote.

THE RAID BILL.

The Rebel Raid bill, taking two millions from the Treasury, passed first reading without a vote, it being understood that debate should occur on the second reading.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills were passed.

Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny river at Shousetown.

Authorizing the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh to use steam as a motive power and to extend its powers.

Incorporating Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny County.

APPOINTED MAJOR GENERAL.

The Governor to-day appointed Alfred L. Pearson, of Allegheny, to be Major General of the Eighteenth Division of the uniformed militia, composed of Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson counties.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Last night, too late to telegraph, Mr. Walton introduced in the House a supplement for the Allegheny Valley Railroad, fixing the number of officers and changing the time of election to the first Tuesday in May, which was passed.

Also, a bill authorizing the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Co. to apply any moneys in the treasury to facilitate the construction of the road. Passed.

Also, incorporating the Printers' Dime Saving Institution of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Elliott moved a reconsideration of the act, passed early the same evening, incorporating the Emporium and State line railroad, which he said allowed a broad gauge from one end of the State to the other. Agreed to, and the bill was recommitted.

A CORRECTION.

A list of yeas and nays inserted in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, copied from a Harrisburgh paper, was a typographical blunder on the part of the printer in setting up the lists here, as an alphabetical examination will at once make manifest to those familiar with such lists. The true vote on the motion in the Senate on Friday for the previous question was:

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Brodhead, Connell, Davis, Duncan, Findlay, Henszey, Lowry, McIntire, Miller, Nagle, Olmsted, Purman, Turner, Wallace—15.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Buckalew, Graham, Mumma, Osterhaut, Wartel, Watt, White, Stinson—10.

Messrs. Brooke, Howard, Rutan and others refused to vote, for reasons assigned in the article quoted.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Bill Admitting Texas Passed by the Senate—Defense of the Army Bill by Mr. Logan of the House—The Tariff—General Debate to be Closed To-day.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSTON presented a memorial of the heirs of John Minor Botts, deceased, for compensation for property taken by the Government during the late war. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. CHANDLER, from Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for the better security of life on board steam vessels.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to prevent and punish election frauds. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the House joint resolution, declaratory of the intention of the law relating to the income tax, which provides that the law shall continue in force through the entire year of 1870, and so much of said taxes as are not paid or payable during said year be collected and paid during 1871.

Sec. 2. That after the year 1870 there shall be levied and collected a tax of three per cent. per annum on the several incomes, dividends and salaries described in the preceding section of the joint resolution, and in the mode and manner hereinbefore provided by law.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands in the city of San Francisco.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill for the appointment of a special Committee on Indian Affairs was laid over, by the casting vote of the Vice President.

Mr. Carpenter's resolution, offered some weeks since, declaring that the thirty Spanish guntoats should not leave New York, was laid over.

Mr. Thurman's resolution calling for information relative to the case of Yerger was also laid over, though the motion was opposed by Mr. Thurman, and in spite of his appeal from the decision of the Chair, that a motion in the nature of a question of order had precedence to the claim of the Senator to the floor. The Vice President was sustained by 47 to 12.

The morning hour expired and the Chair announced the Committee's report in the case of General Ames to be the business in order.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to suspend the present and all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the resolution to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the Texas bill.

A discussion ensued, during which Mr. TRUMBULL characterized the motion as a gross act of discourtesy toward the Judiciary Committee, in which there was neither justification nor necessity.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had not intended to cast any reproach upon the committee, as other labors had been numerous, and the committee was universally recognized as among the ablest of the committees of Congress; but the political and national necessities of the case were such that he would not be deterred from duty by a mere question of etiquette. The majority of the Senate felt the Texas bill should be acted upon at once, in order that the proclamation of the adoption of the 15th Amendment might be made, and that great question forever settled.

Mr. TRUMBULL in reply said the Senator not only undertook to determine in what manner the Judiciary Committee should transact its business, but assumed to speak for the majority of the Senate. Had the Senator canvassed the Senate? No vote had been taken to indicate the feeling of the Senate upon the question, and he (Mr. Trumbull) could not tell, though the Senator might, how the vote would stand on the pending motion. That Senator had evinced his object to be to secure the proclamation of the Fifteenth amendment, but if he and those who voted with him had stood by him, (Mr. Trumbull,) the proclamation would have been made long ago. He did not see, however, how the action of Texas on that amendment could be more effective than Georgia, be He would gladly welcome the Senators from both States.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that in resisting the motion, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee was endeavoring to dictate to the Senate its order of business. He answered the Senator that he had addressed the Senate through the yeas and nays taken this morning, which showed that the majority were anxious to take up the bill. While early action upon the Georgia bill and General Ames' case was desirable, the admission of Texas afforded the most rapid means of accomplishing the same end, to wit: the official announcement of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. It was impossible to reach a vote on the subject immediately, as any Senator who looked around him might see half a dozen prepared speeches yet to be delivered.

Both propositions of Sherman's motion were finally carried, the part to postpone present and prior orders by 48 yeas, nays 18, and the second, to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the consideration of the bill, by yeas 39 nays 15.

The bill was then taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the last proviso, that the act shall not affect in any manner the conditions upon which the State of Texas was annexed and admitted as a State, was stricken out.

The bill then passed without division by a party vote—yeas 47, nays 11.

At two o'clock the Senate went into executive session. The doors reopened at 4:15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE, from the Election Committee, reported adversely on the claim of Segar as Representative at large from Virginia, giving notice he would call it up hereafter for action.

Mr. CESSNA made a report in the contested election case from the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, with a resolution that John Reading, sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and the contestant, Caleb N. Taylor, is.

Mr. RANDALL presented a minority report with opposite conclusions.

Mr. CESSNA gave notice he would call up the matter for action next Tuesday.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice he would move to close general debate on the tariff bill to-morrow, and then might move to postpone the consideration of the bill to clauses, but not to-day.

Mr. LOGAN, rising to a personal explanation, said he had some facts and figures he wished to present in justification to the House and himself. He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the letter already published from Gen. Sherman to Senator Wilson, in criticism of the bill to reorganize the army, and of Mr. Logan's speech in support of it.

Mr. LOGAN said one of the remarkable features was, first, that it should be written at all; second, that such language used in it should have emanated from a General of the army. He had nothing to say against General Sherman, who was a gallant officer, and from whose reputation he had never attempted to detract in the slightest degree. But self respect demanded of him, when he was assailed, and the House was assailed through him, when he was charged with falsehood in his statements, to reply to those charges and to show his original statements perfectly correct. He had spoken of the staff of armies and he spoke of that now.

Mr. SHERMAN wanted the House and country to understand what were called staff officers in the United States were not called staff officers abroad, and that although a staff here might number six hundred officers, there were five times as many men performing the same duties in European armies. It was therefore unfair to make the House believe the army of the United States was nearly more men to perform staff duties than European armies, for that was not so.

Mr. LOGAN replied, if the gentleman from New York would not be so excited, he would hear an explanation of that. He did not want the gentleman to say he was trying to deceive the House.

Mr. SLOCUM said he did not think he (Mr. Logan) was trying to do so, but he thought it likely members of the House might be led astray by his remarks.

Mr. LOGAN preferred to pursue his course in the matter and let the gentleman (Mr. Slocum) pursue his. If that gentleman would be quiet, he would show that what he had said was true to the letter. He then proceeded to quote from military authorities in contradiction of the assertion of Gen. Sherman as to the bill compained of by him, and which he had designated "the odious army bill." Mr. Logan said he had taken it to the Secretary of War and said he wanted him and General Sherman to sit down with him and go over the bill together. That was done. General Belknap read over the bill section by section to General Sherman, and General Sherman made but two objection to it, and the Secretary of War but one, and that one he wrote out, and he (Mr. Logan) put it in the bill as an amendment. General Sherman's objections were to the muster out of general officers, and another objection which he (Mr. Logan) would not mention. These were facts, and he asked what kind of taste that man had in making a personal attack on him through the newspapers. He quoted against Gen. Sherman an extract from his report to the Secretary of War, recommending the assembling of a court of disinterested general officers, to which should be committed the whole matter of the reduction and reorganization of the army, with transfers of officers to fill vacancies, the very thing provided for in the first first section of the bill. As to the proposed reduction of the pay of general officers, the President might have told Gen. Sherman that the salary should not be reduced, but that was not his (Mr. Logan's) opinion, nor the opinion of the House. It might be Gen. Sherman, with smaller pay, could not give dinners and receptions, but Mr. Logan did not care anything about that. In defense of the tax payers, of crippled soldiers and soldiers' widows, he protested against the usurpation of power in the hands of a few men. He protested against the attempt of men in high positions, they were not law makers but law obeyers. They must not dictate the amount of taxation to be paid for their benefit. Whenever legislation became so stifled and crippled that a man who stood up for the people in a manly, honest and proper spirit, was to be attacked in the columns of papers, by high officials, demanding Congress shall not do certain things, then he would say farewell to the liberties of the country. He wanted to know whether this attack meant that the country was to be turned over to the aristocracy, to the European, whether titles were to be borne here; whether caste was to be established; whether an order of nobility was to grow up here. The people were honest and brave and true, and it was the boys who carried muskets who made Generals, and it was they also who made Presidents. They stood here to defend the liberties of the people, and whether as called by Generals, by Marshals, by Governors, by Kings, Princes or potentates, by newspapers or aristocrats, he would still be found making war against dictation and dictators, against aristocracy, and in favor of republicanism. [Clapping of hands in the galleries.]

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was ordered that all general debate on the tariff bill close to-morrow, an hour and a half after the House goes into Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Washburne was in the chair, on the tariff bill and was addressed by Mr. MARSHALL from Committee on Ways and Means, against protective tariffs and in favor of free trade.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There was a general breaking up of the ice in North river, yesterday.

—The steamer Bellona, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

—The story about the *coup de main* in Virginia is most emphatically denied.

—James Ester committed suicide by taking morphine, at Greensburg, Ind.

—The Oberlin University, destroyed by fire recently, will be rebuilt at Dayton, Ohio.

—Prince Bonaparte and family have been ordered to leave France, by the Emperor.

—John Clare, on trial at Baltimore for the murder of Henry B. Graves, in 1865, has been acquitted.

—Walter Mitchell, several times Presidential elector for Maryland, died on Monday, aged sixty-seven.

—Rumor has it that Gen. Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi, will soon marry Blanche, daughter of Gen. B. F. Butler.

—Another German agent is about to leave Chicago to locate a colony site in California, Oregon or Washington Territory.

—Storey did not appear against the "Blondes," when their case was called at Chicago yesterday, and a continuance was allowed.

—A mutiny was attempted at the workhouse of Cincinnati, on Monday, under the leadership of Bob McNeely, a notorious character.

—John Usher, of Deerfield, Ohio, was drowned in the Miami on Monday night while gathering drift, his wife witnessing the occurrence.

—Repeated incendiary attempts at Allentown, Pa., have occasioned much excitement there. The guilty party has not been discovered.

—Public opinion holds the constructor responsible for the killing of the Donnelly family in Brooklyn on Sunday, by the falling of their habitation.

—At a trial of the Holly Water works at Dayton, yesterday, streams were forced through one and a quarter inch nozzle to a height of over one hundred feet.

—Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration at the next annual meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held in Cleveland next autumn.

—On Saturday Rev. A. P. Graves preached to twelve hundred convicts in the Joliet, Ills., penitentiary. Manyfare said to have been melted to tears and resolved to reform.

—J. R. Allen, theatrical manager of Cincinnati, is in prison at Nashville, having been arrested while passing through Tennessee at the instance of Major Gunkle, on a charge of perjury.

—The boiler connected with Rice's paper mill at Newton lower falls, Mass., exploded yesterday morning, demolishing the building. The people had not commenced work and none were hurt.

—Some of the newly elected county officers in Tennessee did not take the candidate's oath, as prescribed in the franchise law. It is understood Gov. Senter will decline to commission all who neglected to take the oath.

—Gen. Sheridan has called a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, in Chicago, for the purpose of taking such action as may seem proper to testify their respect for the memory of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas.

—At Akron, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, the upper floors of the new brick shop of A. Rice & Co.'s seed and cultivator manufactory, fell through to the ground. Miraculously none of the workmen were seriously injured. Loss $5,000.

—The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to strike out of the funding bill the section allowing the Secretary to fund the legal tenders into four per cents. They will still further amend so as to strip it of all features looking to a contraction of the currency, and will render it more acceptable to the National Banks.

—A San Francisco dispatch says that for the past few weeks General Thomas enjoyed unusually good health. On Monday about half past one o'clock, while at his office headquarters attending to business, he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy which resulted in his death at 8 o'clock P. M. Generals Reed and Whipple are absent in Arizona. The command of the Department temporarily falls on Colonel Hough, Assistant Adjutant General.

—The storm of Sunday caused much havoc in the vicinity of Elmira, N. Y. At a point near Chemung, on the Erie Railroad, a portion of the road was undermined by water, and the track displaced. The express train leaving New York on Monday ran off the track there, and the baggage, mail and smoking cars were somewhat damaged, but no passengers were injured beyond a few bruises. The train was detained about four hours. The break has been repaired, and trains are running regularly. The destruction to farm houses and other property at different points in the interior is reported unparalleled.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Death of Gen. Thomas Announced to the Army—His Remains to be Taken to Troy, N. Y.—The Funding Bill and the Banks—San Domingo Treaty—Unfounded Cabinet Rumor.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.

THE DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS.

The news of the death of Gen. Thomas occasions intense sadness in army circles here. A general order announcing the death to the army was issued this afternoon. The President addressed a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Thomas at San Francisco. It is understood the remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment, and escorted from San Francisco by the officers of his staff.

The order gives an account of his life and services and says: The General has known General Thomas intimately since they sat as boys on the same bench, and the quality in him which he holds up for the admiration and example of the young is his complete and entire devotion to duty. Though sent to Florida, to Mexico, Texas and Arizona, when duty there was absolute banishment, he went cheerfully and never asked a personal favor, exemption or leave of absence. In battle he never wavered. Firm and of full faith in his cause, he knew it would prevail, and he never sought advancement of rank or honor at the expense of any one. Whatever he earned of these were his own and no one disputed his fame. The very impersonation of honesty, integrity and honor, he will stand to the United States as the beau ideal of soldier and gentleman. Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the loyal people of the United States number us by tens of thousands, called him "father," and will weep for him tears of manly grief. His wife, who cheered him with her messages of love in the darkest hours of war, will mourn him from a palace, chastened by the sympathy of the whole country.

The last sad rites due him as a man and soldier will be paid at Troy, N. Y., on the arrival of his remains, and the General directs his family and all comrades who can be present are invited to share in the obsequies. At all military posts and stations flags will be placed at half mast and fifteen guns fired on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning be worn thirty days.

By command of General Sherman.

(Signed.) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

There are about fifty officers and ex-officers in this city who served under Gen. Thomas. To-night a meeting will be held to-morrow to take suitable action in regard to his death. Prominent among those expected to take part in the ceremonies are Gens. Casey, Hardee, Ingalls, Schurz, Slocum, Beatty, Howard, Negley, Coburn and Scofell, and Colonels Stone of his staff.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The San Domingo treaty was discussed in Senate executive session this afternoon. Mr. Nye advocated its ratification on the ground of commercial necessity. He argued the time would come when the islands adjacent to the United States would be under the protection of the United States, and that they occupy to this country a position similar to sentinels to an army.

Mr. Patterson followed in a speech comparatively brief, taking strong grounds against ratification. He maintained it was contrary at this time to the interests of the country to acquire any foreign territory whatever, the sentiments of the people generally being against such a proceeding.

Mr. Cassarly has the floor and will argue against the treaty when again taken up. The time for the exchange of ratifications expired to-day, but the friends of the treaty say they have no doubt an extension could be procured from San Domingo if desired. The Senate to-day took no action whatever on the treaty.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Coleman, of Troy, and Mr. Hall, of Boston, addressed the Committee on Ways and Means to-day in opposition to the Funding bill, their remarks being mainly toward what is known as the compulsory section, which requires National Banks to exchange present securities for new ones. They argued this would not only be virtual repudiation, but break up the banking system, as compelling nearly all banks to withdraw from it, and that banks could not do business on the basis of the new bonds with profit to stockholders unless some concession would be made in the way of exemption from taxation on circulation and deposits.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to day confirmed the following nominations: Allen Rutherford, 3d Auditor of the Treasury; James W. Mason, of Arkansas, Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia; John Hay, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Madrid; Peter L. Ralph, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, 8th District; Samuel Guthrie, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, 1st District.

SECURITY ON STEAMBOATS.

The bill to provide for the better security of life on board steam vessels and for other purposes, reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce, differs only in unimportant points from the draft of the bill recommended by the Treasury Department, of which a full abstract was given recently.

UNFOUNDED.

There is no foundation for the renewed rumors to-night of changes in the Cabinet. The reasons given by those who are prominent in circulating them show they originated in interested motives. The President has not thrown out any intimation whatever on which to base any such reports.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: John W. Allen, Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio; Melville Martin, Postmaster at Delavan, Wisconsin.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Serious Accident on the Erie Road—Three Passengers Fatally Injured.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 29.—An accident occurred early this morning to train No. 3 on the Erie Railroad, some two miles east of Wellsburg. A broken rail threw the smoking car and two passenger coaches from the track. The engine, tender, baggage car and the two forward coaches, which were sleeping cars, passed over safely. The cars which ran off went down an embankment and were badly wrecked. The smoking car was occupied by emigrants bound for Rochester, several of whom were seriously injured. Three persons in other cars were also injured and a number bruised. The injured were brought to the American Hotel, this city, where they are receiving the necessary attention.

Among the injured are Mrs. Samuel Shaffee, of Binghamton, centnsion of the spine, fatally, serious but hopeful; Mr. and Mrs. Shaffee were on their way from New York to San Francisco. Mrs. Jones, of 448 Eighth avenue, New York, fatally injured; she had a child in her arms sixteen months old, also fatally injured by being violently hurled against the side of the car. Mrs. Miller, one of the emigrants in the smoking car, sustained fatal internal injuries. Teresa Frank, another emigrant, arm broken. P. Frank is injured about the head. Catherine Drest, injured seriously about the head. Eight others sustained injuries more or less serious. The broken rail was caused by the frost.

Four Coal Miners Killed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SHANANDOAH CITY, Pa., March 29.—A terrible accident occurred at the coal mine of Richard Heckeper, near this place, this morning. While four men were descending a shaft to commence work, the rope broke, precipitating them to the bottom, over sixty feet. All were instantly killed.

BY THE CABLE.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 29.—A grand banquet was given last evening at the residence of Mr. Motley in honor of the Queen of Netherlands. Among the guests were Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Thos. Hughes, Robert Browning, Mrs. Carolina Norton, James Anthony Froude, George Grote and many other celebrities.

The Cuba cable fleet is nearly ready to sail. It is the most per

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95@95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55½f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼.

THE Ohio Republicans will hold their State Convention on the 16th of August.

COL. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Collector for the Twenty-third District, arrived in the city yesterday, and will assume the duties of his office on Friday next.

WASHINGTON gossip predicts that the Senate will strike out the Bingham amendment from the Georgia bill, by a majority of five to ten, and that the House will concur.

TENNESSEE has adopted her new Constitution by 40,000 majority. It is claimed for the new instrument that it presents the first popular endorsement, by a direct vote, of the doctrine of universal suffrage. That is about the only merit that it has.

THIS week will report some decisive progress on the Tariff question in the House. The general debate will be closed by Mr. Schenck, after which the discussion of items, and of new motions, will be confined to five-minute speeches, and the sharp work will begin.

THE body of Captain Williams of the hapless Oneida, has been recovered, and it sleeps reverently interred in the soil of Japan. His tomb should bear this inscription:

"Sent to sea half equipped, he went down with his ship."

Who sent him? and why? Congress must see to it that these questions are thoroughly answered.

IT is intimated that President Baez, of San Domingo, has consented to an extension of the period for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; that it will go over indefinitely; that in the meantime a Congressional Commission will be sent to the island, and the final decision will not be sought for until all the facts in the premises shall have been placed before the country. Next to killing the treaty, we should incline to think this a fair proposition.

THE Ohio *State Journal* is enlarged, by one-third more than its former size. Its publishers are able to announce that this is only a just expression of the increased prosperity of their journal. They have won success fairly. The *Journal* has, under their management, come again to be what it was a quarter of a century ago—but what it had not always been since—an element of actual power in the politics of that great State, and in the journalism of the country.

THE Cuban refugees who have been fighting for the liberty of their island, for the year past, in New York boarding-houses and along Broadway, are likely to come to a desperate resolution at once. They vow that if our Government does not recognize their belligerent rights, they will themselves go back and fight it out, in which case they insist that "there can no longer be even a doubt of the ultimate success of the cause." It is evident then that the friends of Cuba are about to be very thankful for our non intervention; it is the one thing needful to their final triumph. They are heartily welcome to this valuable aid.

TEXAS has been kept for a fortnight waiting in the lobbies of Congress, in order that one Senator might have an opportunity to twit another for his clerical mistake! Judge THUMBULL might have corrected the error, and thus reported the bill ten days since, and it would, in another day after, have been agreed to by the House and signed by the President. He has delayed his work for these two weeks, that he might have a pat opportunity to remind Mr. SUMNER of an oversight. Tactics that would be despised by half of our county-court lawyers! How much longer shall Texas wait on the puerile crotchets of Senators?

CARD FROM OUR SENATORS.

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: An article in your issue of this morning, under the caption of "Gag Law in the Senate," does great injustice to the Senators from Allegheny county. We voted for an evening session, *against* reconsidering the vote for that session, against the previous question, and even proposed to withdraw and leave the Senate without a quorum, for the purpose of preventing the reconsideration of the rule fixing an evening session.

THOMAS HOWARD,
JAMES L. GRAHAM.

NOTE.—We copied the detailed report of the proceedings in question from a Harrisburg journal—the *Topic*. Evidently that report was inaccurate, but the responsibility for that is theirs, not ours. We stated our authority in express terms, and can only regret that we, too, like our Senators, should appear to suffer by the inaccuracy of a cotemporary printed at the Capital.—GAZETTE.

TAKE THEM BOTH!

The Ohio *Statesman*, central organ at Columbus of the Ohio Democracy, has just supplied itself with a new editor. Since this gentleman was transferred thither directly from the editorial management of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, certain of the Ohio faithful fancy that they can detect the smell of Republicanism upon his garments, and protest in strong language against this imposition of such an organist upon the live Democracy of Ohio. Let them dismiss their apprehensions! Neither the editor nor his Pittsburgh print were ever suspected, here, of Republicanism, certainly of none more than skin-deep. His old readers here are all ready to admit with cheerfulness that the columns of the *Commercial* have never been unfaithful to Democratic partizanship, under his guidance; that there could be no better training for the openly Democratic *Statesman* than in an employment upon the covertly Democratic *Commercial*, and that, so far as Republicanism here is concerned, if the *Commercial*, as well as its editor, had also been shipped to Columbus, we could all thankfully acknowledge that both editor and newspaper had left the country for this country's good. Is there no opening for further negotiations to that end? Our editor-less cotemporary is always politically in the market. Let us hear at once from the Ohio Democracy! Another fair bargain is waiting for them. Instead of starting a new organ, let them import the *Commercial* as well as its editor. Both will suit their politics to a dot! Indeed, we could better spare the print than its Democratic editor, for we knew what he was, and always respected his abilities and his political consistency. But never that for the *Commercial!*

LOOK TO THE GOVERNOR!

The Reading *Times* unites with the press generally, including journals of both parties, in denouncing the strategy, as exposed by us yesterday, of the railway conspirators in securing a delay of the Governor's signature to their scandalous bill for the squandering of the sinking fund. Says the *Times*:

We do not believe Gov. Geary will lend himself to any such scheme. We look to see him veto the bill *at once*. It is a plain case, That the Pennsylvania Railroad can buy up the Legislature, or at least a majority of the members, we have abundant proof. But we do not believe that the Executive of the Commonwealth is to be swerved from his duty at any price.

It will be remembered that the Harrisburg *Topic*, the Governor's especial organ, a few days ago devoted no small space to communications and editorials which had a significant and unfavorable bearing on this bill. Had it not looked like hoping against hope, we should have been tempted to construe these publications as indicative of an Executive purpose to veto the bill. But recently the *Topic* discusses anything else, and is dumb in the matter of corporate aggrandizement and the sanctity of the sinking fund. All of which may be explained upon a not unreasonable hypothesis—and is so explained at the Capitol.

Had the bill been suffered to remain with him when first sent to the Governor, it is now ascertained that he would have vetoed it. It was therefore smuggled out of his hands at once, to give time to the railway-ring to sit up with him,—to "see" him, in short, and bring him to their purpose. Time they *have* secured, and their manipulations are now in progress. Can they succeed in changing his original purpose?

Our Reading cotemporary has faith in Governor Geary. So had we! Of late, we have seen occasion to censure his official conduct. We shall be always free to do him the strictest justice, in every case, whether to uphold or to reprehend the Executive acts. Thus the GAZETTE will do its duty to itself. Its readers have long since learned that its columns are not the place either for obsequious praises or indiscriminate denunciation. Governor Geary too well comprehends the true functions of an independent and political journalism, to expect either more or less from the press of the Commonwealth.

We have no advice to offer to the Governor, for doubtless he would not value it from us. But we can and shall tell him what the people think. And he is shrewd enough to value aright the indications which the press cannot fail to present to him.

The Governor is himself on trial before the people of Pennsylvania. The issue has been joined, on this bill to plunder the sinking fund. On one side stand the people, upholding their Constitution. The highest Court of the State is with them. The law and the facts surround them impregnably. And the Governor knows these things to be so. On the other hand stand none but the adroit, unscrupulous and untiring agents of a few great corporations. Neither the people, the Court, the law nor the facts are on that side. That railway ring stands alone. And the Governor knows that too. On which side, now, will he cast his lot?

We shall take the liberty to say to Governor Geary that, if he signs that bill, the people of Pennsylvania can have but one opinion of his motives, the inducements and the purposes, by which he shall have suffered himself to be controlled. At the ballot-boxes, in the political annals of the State, upon the records of its Supreme Court, that approval will be forever stigmatized as a fatal mistake for him. On the other hand, if he shall be proof against the current temptations which the public are to be thrust in his very fingers, or held up for his *future* profit, if he shall show himself Governor of Pennsylvania and not the creature of one or two railway companies, if he shall interpose his constitutional shield for the defence of the fundamental law, the present honor and the future credit of a great Common wealth from an assault which menaces an even greater peril than that from which, in the same specious cause, she has only just begun to recover,—if he shall do what he knows to be his duty in these premises, and shall appeal to the people for their approval of his decision, he will get it *cordially, spontaneously* and *permanently*.

Let the Governor choose! The people are watching him!

THE TARIFF BILL.

The free trade press are all jubilant over a possibility that the House may recommit the tariff bill, with instructions for the report of another measure which shall be more in conformity to the ideas of English and French manufacturers. If the House can be brought to a square vote, upon a motion to re-commit with instructions of this stamp, we have no doubt whatever as to the result. The motion will be lost by at least 20 majority. The bill is quite likely to be sent back to the Committee-room, for alterations in many important details, but the principles which underlie its frame-work represent the settled convictions of a working majority of the House, as of the Senate, and are not known among the dogmas of the free trade school.

—It is to be borne in mind by the reader that the free-trade fallacy, pure and unadulterated, has few open advocates in Congress, and none of them on the Republican side. Free trade—the clear grit theory—demands open ports, the abolition of custom-houses, and that the collection of even one dollar of revenue, from duties, shall be abandoned, while the expenses of Government should be met by internal and direct taxation. That is what your genuine free trader keeps his eyes constantly upon, as his objective point. But he perceives that the American people are not ready even to discuss such a policy at present, and that he must be contented to approach his mark by insidious steps, allaying the public suspicions.

Hence it is that we hear nothing now of an absolute freedom of foreign trade. The current game is made with the plausible but treacherous demand, apparently in behalf of the Treasury, that the duties shall be graduated strictly for revenue purposes. An incidental protection to our own interests is conceded by some of this school, but the substantial idea with all of them is the same—the largest possible freedom of importations at the lowest practicable rate of duties. This comes near enough to free trade for the present. The next step would not be either long or difficult—*the doctrine of protection having thus been already thrown aside*—to the entire abolition of the custom-houses.

The friends of American interests prefer to meet the question, and make their fight, on its threshold. They are *not* for a revenue tariff which shall incidentally protect anything American; they are for a protective tariff which shall not sacrifice the revenue. They know that the Government must meet its expenses from its external and internal collections, and that retrenchment shall abrogate the last in preference to the first. They object to any relaxation of either class of imposts, until the Treasury shall be full enough for all the current demands upon it. Then, and not until then, the internal taxes should first fall, and the country be restored to the traditional policy which had looked wholly to the customs for revenue, until the outbreak of the rebellion.

The protective principle is seen to be at stake in the current discussions of Congress. That is the real issue, with whatever cunning its enemies are now covering up their assaults. Grant the demands of these disguised free-traders, for a revenue tariff only incidentally recognizing the claims of home industry, and everything vital in the premises will be lost. Here, for example, is the programme of a "moderate tariff man," an "incidental protectionist,"—a free trader, with his mask on! Mr. Allison, of Iowa, proposes to move the recommitment of the present bill under certain instructions which he puts in the form of a preamble and resolutions. He is not a "free trader!" Oh, not by any means! He is for lower duties, to be sure, but yet he talks very kindly and patronizingly in behalf of American manufactures and agriculture—especially the latter, for he represents a constituency whose wheat is worth less than a half dollar in their granaries, not because tariffs shut it out from foreign markets, but because they have no market for it among non-producers at home, and can't get to the seaboard without surrendering more than half its value to the cost of transportation. His four preambles and two resolutions never say protection once, either direct or incidental. His *whereas* complains that the revenues are greater than we need; insists that rates may be diminished without lessening the receipts, and demands that the duties on imports should therefore be reduced on articles of general consumption. He does not even pay to the protective principle the compliment of a bare mention. It is a redundant treasury that he is nervous about, and the revenue question is all that he even claims to care for. Taking off two per cent. from the income tax wont satisfy him; he cannot be content with making tea, sugar and coffee free. From these sources, upwards of fifty millions would thus be lost to the treasury, but the amount is not enough, and these are not the taxes most obnoxious to his free trade allies; although their repeal would be especially acceptable to the masses of our people. What he really is after, now, is lower duties on foreign metals and stuffs, then freer importations, the crushing out of American competition, and then—in good time—no duties at all.

The question of revenue can be easily disposed of, when Congress shall approach it in good faith from all sides. But never so long as it is used merely for a free-trade stalking horse on one side, or so long as the friends of home industry, on the other, shall concede the right of protection to be of secondary consequence.

GEORGE H. THOMAS.

[In the midst of the confusion incident to the removal of the GAZETTE offices, we are glad to be able to adopt the annexed article from the *Chronicle* of last evening. It is a well written and faithful sketch of the military career of the model soldier whose sudden death every true patriot laments. We hope to be able, in a day or two, to advert with equal justice to the conspicuous merits of his semi-civilian service after the close of the war, and the pacification of the lately revolted States, under the Federal authority. It must suffice to say, now, that the abilities of the soldier, splendid as these were, have been so fully matched by his equally admirable qualifications in the political field, that his discerning countrymen were but biding their time to crown him with the highest honor in their gift. ED. GAZETTE.]

The announcement of the death of Major General George H. Thomas sends a thrill of profound surprise and sorrow throughout the land. Notwithstanding his military *sobriquet* given him in affectionate familiarity by soldiers, of "Old Pap Thomas," he was but fifty-four years of age at the time he was stricken down. Of all the military commanders who figured in the late war, he perhaps sustained the highest personal character. He was esteemed better balanced than Sherman, purer in morals than Sheridan, and of a higher tone than Grant. It is certain that his friends and devoted admirers—and they were numbered by thousands—regarded him as standing nearer to the type of character exemplified in Washington than any other living American. How he stood with his own army was illustrated by the remark which went round amongst the soldiers at the battle of Nashville. "*This is Old Pap's fight and we are going to win it.*" He was noted for great firmness, evenness of temper, deliberation and soundness of judgment, breadth and liberality of views, unobtrusive honor and most unswerving integrity. He was patriotic to the very core. Had he lived he would have assuredly been nominated by some political organization for the Presidency. All that remains to us now is to cherish the memory of his deeds and enforce on all proper occasions the moral of his spotless career.

Major General Thomas was born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1816. He graduated at West Point in 1840, was assigned to a Second Lieutenancy in the Third Artillery, joined his regiment in Florida, and after a year's participation in the duties and dangers of that service, was breveted (November 6, 1841,) First Lieutenant "for gallant conduct." In the Mexican war he won fresh laurels. He participated in the successful defence of Fort Brown, contributed to the victory at Resaca de la Palma, and for gallantry at the battle of Monterey was breveted Captain. At the battle of Buena Vista he exhibited the most distinguished courage, which won for him the commission of his chief and the brevet rank of Major. Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion he was engaged in important explorations on the head waters of the Canadian and Red rivers, and had frequent encounters with the Indians, one of which he was wounded. When the rebellion began in April, 1861, Major Thomas was one of the few Southerners who maintained their allegiance to the flag, and was ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to command and refit his regiment, which had during the previous November been dismounted and ordered out of Texas by the traitor Twiggs. On the 17th of August he was made a Brigadier General of volunteers, and was ordered to the Department of the Cumberland. After the defeat of Zollicoffer he organized the Lebanon, the First Division of the Army of the Cumberland, and routed the rebels at Mill Spring, Kentucky, January 19th, 1862. In that year he was confirmed Major General of Volunteers, and his division transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. Participating with that army in the seige of Corinth, he was subsequently re-transferred to his old army, and placed in command of Nashville. On the 19th of June of that year, he overtook Buell near Cave City, and was immediately made second in the command of the army, holding the position during the successful but rapid and exciting pursuit of Bragg's forces out of Kentucky. During the series of contests at Stone River, December 31st, 1862, to January 4th, 1863, which resulted in the flight of Bragg's rebel army from Murfreesboro, Thomas held the right wing with a spirit which elicited from General Rosecrans, in his official report, the praise of "*being true and prudent, distinguished in council, and on many battle fields celebrated by his courage.*"

In the brilliant strategic movements through Middle Tennessee, which compelled the rebels first to seek refuge in Chattanooga and then to abandon it, THOMAS and his Fourteenth Army Corps bore a conspicuous part. He bore also the brunt of the terrible onset made by Bragg at Chickamauga, (September 20th, 1863,) in his desperate attack to win back this stronghold. When each flank of the Union army was swept back, and so completely routed that Rosecrans himself gave up the day as lost, THOMAS, resting his flanks on the sides of the mountain gap, repulsed with terrible slaughter every attempt of the rebel hosts to force him from his position. It is not too much to say that had it not been for the undaunted courage and extraordinary military ability of General Thomas on that eventful day of shifting, persistent and arduous conflict, Chattanooga, the results of the previous year's labor of the army of the Cumberland and even the existence of that army would have been irretrievably lost. On the 19th of October, 1863, General Thomas succeeded Rosecrans in the chief command of the Army of the Cumberland and was made a *Brigadier General in the regular army* for gallantry. The charge at Missionary Ridge, the capture at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, added new lustre to the reputation of Thomas and his army. But the crowning glory of all was achieved in the great battle of Nashville, in which Thomas almost annihilated Hood's army and purged Tennessee of rebels. This great battle showed for results 10,000 rebels killed and wounded, 13,189 prisoners, 2,207 deserters, 50 cannon with gun carriages and caissons, 3,070 small arms, and numbers of battle flags. In January, 1865, Gen. Thomas received a well-merited promotion to the rank of *Major General in the regular army*. He was appointed Commander of the Military Division of the Tennessee, embracing the State of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama, and in this difficult position he administered the affairs of the district with singular skill, prudence and patriotism.

General Thomas had a tall and finely proportioned person, a keen blue eye, and a frank and winning countenance.

A Card from Hon. D. N. White.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE—*Gentlemen:* I have received several anonymous letters, mostly from Penn township, complaining of the prohibitory liquor bill I had the honor to read in place for that and some other townships and boroughs. If the writers had signed their names to their threatening epistles, I should not have troubled you with this communication.

The bill in question was prepared and sent me, accompanied with a large number of petitions, signed extensively by the most influential citizens of Penn and the other townships named, and I should not have done my duty, as a Representative, to my constituents, had I done less than I did. As soon as the bill was printed I sent it to all the people in Pittsburgh, so that if any body was aggrieved, they might send counter petitions, but not one has been sent me.

The numerous letters I have received in favor of the bill, were all signed by the writers, but the opponents of the bill resort to the contemptible meanness of anonymous and threatening letters.

They tell me that if I have any political aspirations I had better not oppose the liquor interest. I can say most sincerely that I have no political aspirations; my only care is to discharge a duty devolved upon me, but unsought by me, in such a manner as to satisfy my own conscience, and secure the approbation of those life long friends whose kind appreciation induced them to seek my nomination. I am not unknown in Allegheny county, and I do not think I have disappointed any that voted for me; whether I ever come back again is a question to me of the least possible concern. This is a matter which is, or should be, solely in the hands of the people. I make it a rule neither to seek nor to refuse such honors, and whatever the result I am perfectly content.

Very respectfully,
D. N. WHITE.

Benjamin F. Butler.

A Washington writer to the New York *Times* says: This Representative, with all his enmities, is to-day the strongest man in Congress—the strongest with the Administration. You feel his influence everywhere. Those who claim to hear the whispers of the throne say that no voice is more potent, and that no mind outside of the Cabinet more frequently impresses itself upon Executive deliberations. Hated and feared as he is, he is one of the most genial and courteous and generous of men. He has the rare gift of commanding the awe and the affection of those around him. They say a man is never great to his valet. Before I estimate a hero tell me what his private secretaries say. As a mere idler in this capital city, with nothing to do but see the great comedy as it changes from day to day, and disposed to look cynically beneath the robes that drape the "great," I have all around, and seek to know which is brass and which is mere clay and earthenware, I am impressed with the devotion and esteem which those who know Butler and serve him, feel for his genius and character.

It may not be proper, perhaps, that I should drift into personal comments while speaking of Tennessee. But it seemed proper to say something of this man, especially as the one scheme to his reputation and calumny. "I have my gods," as Carlyle would say, and an odd lot they are, perhaps; but to me they are gods, and I don't take them down when the rain falls. For this Administration, and perhaps for the one that comes after, the hand of Butler will rest upon this country with iron power. Stevens has gone, and Sumner, after his long war, glides into scholarly conversation, and the radical leader is the member from Essex.

Pierre Soule.

There is a report of the decease, at New Orleans, on Saturday last, of Pierre Soule, ex-Senator of the United States from Louisiana, and ex-Minister to Spain. At one time Mr. Soule occupied a very conspicuous place in the political affairs of this country. Born at Castillon, in France, in the year 1800, he was designed and partly educated for the Church, but whilst still engaged in his youthful studies, becoming involved in a political movement against the restored Bourbon dynasty, he was obliged to conceal himself. Subsequently he was engaged in the publication of a journal at Paris, advocating republican sentiments. For this he was tried, but notwithstanding a most eloquent vindication, made by himself, he was committed to imprisonment. From this he escaped, and after a variety of adventures in Cahill, St. Domingo, and elsewhere, he arrived in New Orleans in 1825, where he made himself master of the English language, and studied law, and was admitted to practice. He became quite popular and successful as a lawyer. He was twice chosen Senator for Louisiana—first in 1847, for a vacancy, and next in 1849, for a full term. This term he did not fill, having resigned in 1853, to accept the Mission to Spain, to which he was appointed by President Pierce, being succeeded in 1855, by Gen. A. C. Dodge. In 1862, Mr. Soule was arrested, by the Government, as a political prisoner, and was detained for some in Fort Lafayette. He belonged to the ultra school of Southern politics, but was more remarkable as an eloquent advocate than as a man of force in public affairs. Personally, he was a man of agreeable manners, short and slender, swarthy as a Moor, with dark piercing eyes, and very expressive, intelligent features.

IMPORTANT action in reference to the legality of the Legal-tender act will soon be taken in the Supreme Court, and it is more than probable that the recent decision of the Court will be reversed, although of this nothing, of course, can be known. Attorney General Hoar, on Friday, moved the Court to take up and consider at early day two cases which had been passed early in the session, and which are supposed to involve the entire legal tender question. It was understood that upon the opening of the Court on Monday morning, the Chief Justice would announce that the cases would be heard on the following Monday. The cases are Dewing agt. the United States, and Latham agt. the United States, and are appeals from the Court of Claims, which were passed early in the session, without prejudice to their right to be called at any time. The decision will not be reached by the several Circuits, after-pay General Hoar will argue the case for the United States.

The decision promulgated some time ago requiring all debts and contracts made previous to February, 1862, to be paid in gold, was signed by Chief Justice Chase, and Associate Justices Nelson, Clifford, Fields and Grier. The last named has since retired. The dissenting opinion was signed by Associate Justices Miller, Davis and Swayne. If the cases involve the same questions embraced in the one already decided, it is fair to presume that Chief Justice Chase, and Nelson, Clifford and Field, against Miller, Davis, Swayne, Strong and Bradley.

THERE is well grounded suspicion abroad that the fight between the young Democracy and the Tweed faction at New York will alternately appear to be nothing else than a fight between the Erie and the New Central. It is a known fact that the Prince of Erie has joined the Tweed forces, and is now lending his influences toward obtaining a Tweed triumph. Jay Gould and Fisk fear that if the young Democracy should obtain the ascendency in the legislature, the Erie bill of last year, legislating them into office, would be repealed. At the same time it is also known that 'Commodore Vanderbilt heartily supports the young Democracy, and is working all he can to secure their success.

THERE is a reasonable ground for hoping that one of the most grossly bigoted ecclesiastical customs of England is about to be abolished. We refer to the exclusion of Dissenters from the burial in the churchyards with their own rites. The bill for reforming this injustice passed to a second reading in the House of Commons, after an animated debate on the 3rd of March. This remnant of barbarous ages, resting upon the nation, that burial-places are consecrated ground, assumes that the dead will sleep more comfortably than in secular cemeteries—an assumption the correctness of which we are inclined to dispute. In truth the superstition in question has disappeared almost entirely in this country. Cemeteries are here mainly managed by secular corporations, and anybody can be buried in them who is able to take stock in the enterprise. The result has been in a great measure to do away the nuisance of intramural interment and to make our burial places reasonably cheerful. We believe no sect in this country makes any pretence of consecrating ground for the burial of the dead except the Catholics—unless it be some of the higher Anglicans; and in England there are several beautiful cemeteries which are quite independent of the Church.

THE Boston *Transcript* is of opinion that "gentlemen who go fishing on Sundays in the summer, should not make themselves too conspicuous in opposing the opening of library rooms on that day."

CARBOLIC SOAP AND CARBOLIC SALVE.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVE CLEANER,
ENGLISH HAIR, TOOTH & NAIL BRUSHES.

Imported Drugs and Chemicals, Squire's Preparations; also Imported Perfumes of every kind sold at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets. (old St. Clair.)

Where you will find White Castille Soap, Mottled Castille Soap, sold by the case or a single bar.

NOTICES.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., March 24, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 43 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE,
3:22 Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. E. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No 42 Fifth Avenue.

Plans and specifications prepared with care for all kinds of buildings. mh28

WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, Etc.

A nice stock just opened of the VERY LATEST STYLES, which we will sell at a gr. at re. uction from former prices. Please give us a call.

WATTLES & SHEAFER
101 FIFTH AVENUE, opposite GAZETTE Office. mh30

ELEGANT
FURNITURE AND CARPETS
FOR SALE.

Pittsburgh Division No. 44, Sons of Temperance, having rented a furnished Hall in Jones' Building, on Fourth avenue, near Market, and fitted up the same for their Regular Furniture, will offer it for sale at

MOZART HALL, SEVENTH AVENUE, ON
Tuesday Morning, March 29, at 10 a. m.

IT CONSISTS OF
Organ, Desks, Carved Plush Covered Chairs, Marble Top Centre Tables, Mahogany Stands, Sofas, Day and Curtains, Velvet Rugs, Tapestry Carpets, Ingrain Carpets, Spittoons, Lamps, Transparencies, &c. &c. mh29

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cocoa Mattings and all kinds of Upholstery Goods. Agents for Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Curtain Trimmings. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and refitting Carpets.

Our mode of cleaning carpets is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are fixed and the carpet thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been reduced to 3 cents per yard. We will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
No 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:w6 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOURTH LIST, 1870, APPLICATIONS to sell liquor, filed in the Clerk's Office of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh.

Martin Joyce, tavern, 1st ward.
Martin Carney, tavern, 1st ward.
John Weigand, tavern, 1st ward.
Murray & Hall, tavern, 1st ward.
Frank Anderson, tavern, 1st ward.
H. H. Neeland, tavern, 1st ward.
David Moon, tavern, 1st ward.
Henry Shaler, tavern, 1st ward.
Chas. Quinn, tavern, 1st ward.
H. Ferry, other goods, 1st ward.
Chas. Hartnett, tavern, 2d ward.
Fred. Schumacher, tavern, 2d ward.
Geo. Bethman, tavern, 2d ward.
B. Gallia, tavern, 2d ward.
Geo. H. Bennett & Bro., tavern, 3d ward.
Wm. Ritchell, tavern, 3d ward.
Reinhart Ulrich, tavern, 3d ward.
Adam Weigand, tavern, 3d ward.
Richard Mackey, tavern, 3d ward.
N. Young, eating house, 3d ward.
Wm. Hilmore, eating house, 3d ward.
N. Young, other goods, 3d ward.
Geo. S. Bennett & Bro., other goods, 3d ward.
G. Mashey, tavern, 4th ward.
Morgan R. Bryan, tavern, 4th ward.
Frank G. Kellerman, tavern, 4th ward.
Wm. Kueckhoen, tavern, 4th ward.
Roger Welsh, tavern, 4th ward.
D. J. Flanigan, tavern, 5th ward.
John O'Neil, tavern, 5th ward.
John Magee, tavern, 5th ward.
John O'Brien, tavern, 5th ward.
Cath. Wehrung, tavern, 5th ward.
Tim Flain, tavern, 5th ward.
Wm. Koch, tavern, 5th ward.
A. Monaghan, other goods, 5th ward.
Rebecca Green, eating house, 6th ward.
Mary Broderick, tavern, 7th ward.
Sarah Inglis, tavern, 7th ward.
Henry Klain, tavern, 9th ward.
Mary Nussbaum, tavern, 9th ward.
Edward Barker, tavern, 9th ward.
Val. J. Voelker, tavern, 9th ward.
Frank Link, tavern, 9th ward.
James Fitzsimmons, tavern, 9th ward.
Patrick Wrinn, tavern, 9th ward.
Chas. Hoffman, tavern, 9th ward.
Jos. Kuester, tavern, 9th ward.
Cath. Millhauer, eating house, 9th ward.
Chas. Kamph, eating house, 9th ward.
John Schreiber, tavern, 10th ward.
Agatha Weis, tavern, 10th ward.
John Cronin, tavern, 10th ward.
Owen Sullivan, tavern, 10th ward.
Martin Collins, eating house, 10th ward.
P. H. Mcinaffity, other goods, 10th ward.
Peter Mahoney, eating house, 11th ward.
John Barry, tavern, 12th ward.
John McGeckin, tavern, 13th ward.
Geo. Winkler, tavern, 13th ward.
Matthew Campbell, tavern, 13th ward.
Fred. Reuter, eating house, 13th ward.
Ed. Sheehan, eating house, 14th ward.
Edward Davis, tavern, 14th ward.
Patrick McCarroll, tavern, 14th ward.
John McCarthy, tavern, 15th ward.
Mary Waldier, tavern, 15th ward.
Mich. Williams, tavern, 15th ward.
Chas. Hilyer, tavern, 15th ward.
Jacob Fenger, tavern, 15th ward.
M. Maher, tavern, 15th ward.
Matthew Noll, tavern, 15th ward.
Jos. E. Bernleger, tavern, 15th ward.
Jos. Furrer, other goods, 15th ward.
John Frantzoz, tavern, 16th ward.
Geo. W. Busher, tavern, 16th ward.
Morris Scholl, tavern, 16th ward.
Thos. Fielder, tavern, 17th ward.
Jacob Schwartz, tavern, 19th ward.
Jacob Reisel, tavern, 19th ward.

Allegheny.

E. Reelstol, tavern, 1st ward.
D. S. Ingram, tavern, 2d ward.
Adam Hoyl, tavern, 2d ward.
Frederick Ling, tavern, 3d ward.
Leo. Gothardi, tavern, 3d ward.
Anthony Bridgel, tavern, 3d ward.
Joseph Stadelman, tavern, 4th ward.
Anna Froelich, tavern, 4th ward.
Jas. Montgomery, tavern, 4th ward.
Wm. Herlington, tavern, 4th ward.
Louis Zimmerman, tavern, 5th ward.
Adrian Beatty, eating house, 5th ward.
John Rose, tavern, 6th ward.
C. Walther, tavern 6th ward.
Fred. Stahl, tavern, 6th ward.
John Roenberger, tavern, 6th ward.
Wm. Boone, tavern, 6th ward.
Peter Gilz, tavern, 6th ward.
Valentine Dinhard, tavern, 6th ward.
Anthony Clark, eating house, 6th ward.
Jos. Dierstein, tavern, 7th ward.
Fred. Sahr, tavern, 7th ward.
John Helbling, tavern, 7th ward.

Boroughs.

Frank Siegel, tavern, Birmingham.
Wm. Kuhe, tavern, Birmingham.
John N. Schaffer, tavern, Birmingham.
Richard Dilworth, tavern, East Birmingham.
Philip Kurth, tavern, East Birmingham.
John Knabl, tavern, East Birmingham.
Thos. T. Richards, tavern, East Birmingham.
John A. Eppert, tavern, East Birmingham.
Wm. H. Barry, tavern, East Birmingham.
John J. Kauf, tavern, East Birmingham.
Peter Schlegel, other goods, East Birmingham.
E. Izabeth Hahns, tavern, Etna.
Henry Seitz, tavern, Etna.
Philip Regenman, tavern, Mt. McKeesport.
Daniel McKenna, tavern, Crim by.
John C. Rothe, tavern, south Pittsburgh.
John S. Apf, other goods, South Pittsburgh.
Pat. O'Neill tavern, Temperanceville.
Thos. Welsh, tavern, Union.
James Hudspath, tavern, West Elizabeth.
Lewis Agrin, tavern, West Pittsburgh.

Townships.

Christ Trenhauser, tavern, Baldwin.
Robt. Cheatham, tavern, Elizabeth.
John Hoffman, tavern, Elizabeth.
Jos Hartman, tavern, Lower S. Clair.
Adam Meier, tavern, Lower S. Clair.
Peter Bar, tavern, Lower St. Clair.
Fred. Leonard, tavern, Lower St. Clair.
R. B. Lewis, tavern, Lower St. Clair.
Geo W. Weirich, tavern, Marshall.
Peter Steinman, tavern, Millvale.
Peter Schmidt, tavern, Snillin.
Charles Weber, tavern, McClure.
Kyalin Freebarger, tavern, McClure
Jos Brown, other goods, McClure.
Thos. Moore, tavern, Scott, 4 miles.
Thos Lawrence, tavern, North Versailles.
Fred. Mottreery, tavern, North Versailles.
Jacob Shade, tavern, Penn.
Louis Warner, tavern, Pine.
W. B. Newell, tavern, Plum.
Wm. Keown, tavern, Ross.
Geo. Philby, tavern, Wilkins.
John H. Myer, tavern, Wilkins.
Jerri Martz, tavern, W ilkins.

The License Board will hear the above applications on the 6TH DAY OF APRIL, 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
mh28 Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 87 1-2 Cents,
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS,
A Great Bargain.
At 37 1-2 Cents,
DOUBLE WARP BLACK ALPACAS,
A Decided Bargain.
At 50 Cents,
Double Warp Black Alpacas,
Best offered this season at the price.
At 5 Cents,
SHORT LENGTHS OF CALICOS.
At 6 1-4 Cents,
GOOD LIGHT AND DARK CALICOS.
At 8 Cents,
Fast Colored Calicos.
New Spring Delaines in Beautiful Styles,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Striped and Figured Poplins,
Cassimeres and Jeans at Low Prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

SHAWLS A
THE L
NOVELTIES A
BELL & MO
Are Receivin

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 29, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury,

I will offer at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1870, at 12 M., at the CUSTOM HOUSE aforesaid, that portion of the MARINE HOSPITAL LOT lying east of the upper side Preble street, and separated from the Hospital Building by said street. This property contains between two and three Acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City, and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes, owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and its facilities for moving freight in any direction by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.

TERMS—one-fifth cash; the balance in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which shall be made on the 16th of June next, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

Full details will be given at the time and place of sale.

All bids must be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

THOS. STEEL,
SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSIERY,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
LADIES' FANCY BO

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.
John S. Markland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jel0:d&f

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
myl8

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 29, 1870.

Dullness characterises all the financial departments despite the easy money market.

Gold is dull but steady at 111¾, as an average, fluctuating between 111¾ and 111⅝; the undertone, however, is firm. A stormy time, however, may be expected before May first, as a preliminary step to the grand coup to be executed between May and July next. The main obstacle is the funding bill.

Government bonds are strong, but have not advanced as much as expected, and closed weaker with lower gold.

Stocks are dull but steady, except the New York shares which are weak. Pacific Mail advanced 33¼, declining to 97¼. Fort Wayne also is strong. Express shares are strong.

Money from 8 to 9 per cent, with a liberal supply of loanable funds. Business dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 111¾; Silver, 109; Eighty-one's, 113¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 109¾; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 109¼; do. 1865, New, 108¾; Consols, 1867, 108¾; do. 1868, 108¾; Ten Forties, 105¾; Adams Express Company, 60¾; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 58¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼; New York Central, 91¼; Reading, 97½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¼; Michigan Southern, 87½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 99; Chicago & North Western, 71¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 82¾; Erie, 24¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large	Small
London, per £	$5.46	$5.48
Paris, per franc	22½	23
Berlin, thaler	80½	83
Frankfort, florins	37	39

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 111¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 113½; Five-Twenties, 1862, 109¾; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 109¼; Ten-Forties, 105¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 107¾; do. do. 1867 108¾; do. do. 1868, 108¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 80½; Central Pacific, 112. Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK March 29, 1870.

In different departments of Wall street dullness is the chief feature. In mercantile and financial circles business generally is dull, and the spring trade thus far is unsatisfactory. The Funding bill hangs like a pall over speculation and legitimate trade, and no improvement of consequence is looked for until the bill is disposed of.

Money very easy, and the general dullness naturally limits the demand. Call loans 4@5 per cent; prime business notes 7@8 per cent. Foreign exchange dull and weaker; prime bankers 8¾@9; Gold quiet and steady, opened at 111¾, touched 112 and 111¾, and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 3@4 per cent. Clearances $65,000,000.

Government are firm in gold bonds, which show an advance of a ¼ to ⅜ per cent.; currency 6's fell off to 112 and declined a ⅜ to 1 per cent. Coupons of 81, 113¾@114; do. 62s, 109¾@110; do. 64s, 108½@108¾; do. 65s, 109¼@109¾; do. new, 107⅞@108; do. '67, 108¾@108⅝; do. '68, 108¾@109; 10-40s, 106¾@106⅞; currency 6's, 112¾. There is a more active demand from investors and some are buying apparently on speculation.

State bonds standing: Missouris, 92; old Tennessees, 58½; new, 50¾; Virginias, 70¾; old North Carolinas, 48½; new, 24¾.

The railway market is strong and higher, the chief activity being in Northwestern and New York Central. The market generally was very quiet throughout the day. New Jersey Central shares have not been registered and it is stated the Governing Committee intend to strike them from the list after April 1st, if the rules are not complied with by them. The miscellaneous list was active in Pacific Mail, which advanced from 32¾ to 33¾; other shares and Express stocks dull.

Canton, 65; Cumberland, 28; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼; Quicksilver, 8¾; Mariposa preferred, 13; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells, 19¾; American Express, 58¾; United States Express, 46¾; Pacific Mail, 33¾; New York Central, 91¾; Erie, 24¾; do. preferred, 48; Harlem, 141; Reading, 96¼; Michigan Central, 119; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 98; Northwestern, 71¾; do. preferred, 83½; Rock Island, 119¾; New Jersey Central, 102½; St. Paul, 48¾; do. preferred, 73½; Wabash, 44¾; do. preferred, 73; Fort Wayne, 93¼; Terre Haute, 38¾; do. preferred, 61¾; Chicago & Alton, 141; Ohio & Mississippi, 29; C. C. C. & C., 74; C. C. C. I. C., 74¼.

Boston Prices: Hecla, 80; Franklin, 5; Quincy, 73½.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold, $77,775,173; currency, $4,252,032; general balance, $82,100,456; cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, $476,0000.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 29, 1870.

As will have been noted, the western grain markets have stiffened up somewhat within the last few days, and flour is reported more active and firmer. While it is possible and even probable that Breadstuffs may appreciate some in value, it is not at all likely that there will be any important advance, as there is nothing in the present condition of affairs to produce anything of the kind. We clip the following from a Chicago paper in regard to the wheat market:

"We notice that the shipments during the week have exceeded the receipts 62,626 bushels. This is the first time for some months that the shipments have exceeded the receipts, but it will probably be the case hereafter, as some railroads leading to the seaboard are still under contract to carry several lots forward. The bears and those who are short are making every endeavor to force prices lower, and a "spoil" was yesterday made up to sell 50,000 bushels short at Milwaukee, seller May, the price sold at being 84½ per bushel. It was thought this would "break" the market there, and influence the market here, as the fact was immediately telegraphed here."

APPLES—Continue to arrive freely and while the market is dull and weak, prices are unchanged; $2.50@3.50 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for prime and choice, but common and inferior is very dull in consequence of the low price of lard. The former may be quoted at 35@38 and even 40c.

BEANS—In good supply and dull but unchanged; $1.75@2.25 per bushel, but low sales above $2.

CARBON OIL—The market is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, in a jobbing way, 27@28½, and 25@26 in small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and while the market is dull, prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote apples at 6¼@7½c. Peaches 7½@8½c for quarters, 9@10c for halves, and 18@20c for pared. Blackberries at 12@13c and pitted cherries at 25@28c.

EGGS—With continued heavy arrivals and no corresponding improvement in the demand, the market is weak and prices are lower; we now quote at 23@24, with some sales reported early in the week at 25.

FLOUR—The market is, if anything, a shade stronger, but there is not much if any improvement, while prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote Western Reserve at $6@6.50 for spring, $5.50@5.75 for winter, and $7.50@8 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $5.

GRAIN—The grain market is stronger, the feeling being pretty general that the bottom has been reached and the decline has been relieved considerably, though, as yet, buyers are loth to take hold at an advance. Wheat continues scarce, the arrivals being very small, but there is no advance in prices, $1.00@1.14 for fall and White and Red. Oats firmer under the influence of an improved local demand and some inquiry for shipment; dealers quote at 43, buying, and 46@48, selling; sale 4 car loads, to go east, at 48. Corn is scarce and firmer; we quoted at 70@72, buying, and 76@80 selling. Rye scarce with some inquiry but unchanged—dealers buying at 80@85, and selling at 85. Barley is quiet and unchanged. Sales of good to prime spring at 80@85c.

HAY—Continues dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, but unchanged. Baled, on wharf, may be quoted at $16@18 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Market considerably firmer, and Lard is higher. Shoulders, 12 for plain and 13 for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15@15¼, for Ribbed, and 16½@16¾ for Clear; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¼@17¾, and Plain, 16½@16¾. Mess Pork, $27.50@28. Lard, in tierces, 14¾@15; in buckets, 15¾@16; P. Seller's & Co's 4@5 lb packages, 17¼@18.

POTATOES—Sales in store at 45@50 cts, the latter figure for prime Peach Blows. Supply by no means large although fully up to the demand.

SEEDS—Clover Seed may be quoted at $7.75@8.00, the latter for Mess. Timothy Seed firm and tending upward; may be quoted at $5.50@6.00. Flaxseed nominal at $2.15, market almost bare.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 29, 1870.

The oil market was again very quiet to-day, there being no business scarcely deserving of the name, and while both dealers and manufacturers are willing and anxious to make a move, there seems to be no chance at present to make a movement. Operators generally are holding off in hopes of an early improvement, but they have been hoping so long that some of them are almost beginning to dispair, and while hopes of a better state of affairs are still entertained, the indications it must be confessed are not as bright as they might be. It is generally conceded that oil is low, and that it will not much longer, naturally be supposed that the low prices now prevailing would create a speculative feeling, but there is no indication of anything of the kind. Speculators generally are fairly fagged out, and when they are timid thus far in taking hold this year, and besides, there is a feeling against this kind of business—a disposition to deal more in oil and less in paper contracts.

CRUDE.

The market continues very quiet and dull and in the absence of sales, prices may be quoted a shade lower. Spot or regular delivery, nominal at 11¼ seller to 1st of July 11¾; buyer all year, 11¼ @11¾.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 bbls for March (guaged) at 25½—weight oil, same delivery, 25¼; 1,000 bbls quoted at 25½@25¾ for April, 26½; May to December, 28¼@28¾; bid and 28¾ asked. Buyer all year offered at 30¼, with 30¾ bid.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R. Westward bound—1,000 bbls for spring, refined to Logan Bro. & Co., Philada.

J. A. McKee 300 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Logan Bro. & Co., 500 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining & Storing Co., 442 ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works 621 bbls refined to Fell Brothers & Co., Philadelphia.

A. W. Bell, 106 bbls paraffine, to Nelson & Cloud, Phila.

Total.....2,238 bbls.

SHIPMENTS EAST BY CANAL—Import, per Hutchinson Oil Refining Co., 212 bbls ref. oil to A. & R. McHenry, Phila.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 66 bbls benzine, to A. R. McHenry, Phila.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton quiet and rather heavy, with sales of 1800 bales at 29¾c for middling uplands. Flour 8 a shade firmer and in fair demand for low grades, with receipts of 18,292 bbls, and 40 bbls shipped; sales of 8,000 bbls, at $4.50@4.60 for superfine State and western, $4.65@4.75 for extra State, $4.80@5.45 for western, $5.10@6.10 for white wheat extra, $4.80@6 for round hoop Ohio, $5@6 for extra do, $5.10@6.50 for trade brands. Southern dull and heavy; sales 300 bbls at $4.25@5.10. Corn 1 @ 1 firmer with sales of 200 barrels at $4.25 for western, and $5 for Brandywine. Whiskey steady, sales 350 bbls western at 90@90½c, and 200 bbls Ohio at 90c. Wheat 1@2c higher, a shade firmer and rather more doing for export; receipts 21,135, sales 78,000 bush at $1.07½@1.10 for No. 2 Chicago; about $1.08 for No. 3 spring; $1.10@1.12 for No. 2 spring; $1.14@1.15 for Milwaukee; do. new, 107½@108; do. '67, 108½@108¾; do. '68, 108¾@109; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾; currency 6's, 112¾. There is a more active demand from investors and some are buying apparently on speculation.

State bonds standing: Missouris, 92; old Tennessees, 58½; new, 50¾; Virginias, 70¾; old North Carolinas, 48½; new, 24¾.

The railway market is strong and higher, the chief activity being in Northwestern and New York Central. The market generally was very quiet throughout the day. New Jersey Central shares have not been registered and it is stated the Governing Committee intend to strike them from the list after April 1st, if the rules are not complied with by them. The miscellaneous list was active in Pacific Mail, which advanced from 32¾ to 33¾; other shares and Express stocks dull.

Canton, 65; Cumberland, 28; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼; Quicksilver, 8¾; Mariposa preferred, 13; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells, 19¾; American Express, 58¾; United States Express, 46¾; Pacific Mail, 33¾; New York Central, 91¾; Erie, 24¾; do. preferred, 48; Harlem, 141; Reading, 96¼; Michigan Central, 119; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 98; Northwestern, 71¾; do. preferred, 83½; Rock Island, 119¾; New Jersey Central, 102½; St. Paul, 48¾; do. preferred, 73½; Wabash, 44¾; do. preferred, 73; Fort Wayne, 93¼; Terre Haute, 38¾; do. preferred, 61¾; Chicago & Alton, 141; Ohio & Mississippi, 29; C. C. C. & C., 74; C. C. C. I. C., 74¼.

Boston Prices: Hecla, 80; Franklin, 5; Quincy, 73½.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold, $77,775,173; currency, $4,252,032; general balance, $82,100,456; cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, $476,0000.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 29, 1870.

As will have been noted, the western grain markets have stiffened up somewhat within the last few days, and flour is reported more active and firmer. While it is possible and even probable that Breadstuffs may appreciate some in value, it is not at all likely that there will be any important advance, as there is nothing in the present condition of affairs to produce anything of the kind. We clip the following from a Chicago paper in regard to the wheat market:

"We notice that the shipments during the week have exceeded the receipts 62,626 bushels. This is the first time for some months that the shipments have exceeded the receipts, but it will probably be the case hereafter, as some railroads leading to the seaboard are still under contract to carry several lots forward. The bears and those who are short are making every endeavor to force prices lower, and a "spoil" was yesterday made up to sell 50,000 bushels short at Milwaukee, seller May, the price sold at being 84½ per bushel. It was thought this would "break" the market there, and influence the market here, as the fact was immediately telegraphed here."

APPLES—Continue to arrive freely and while the market is dull and weak, prices are unchanged; $2.50@3.50 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for prime and choice, but common and inferior is very dull in consequence of the low price of lard. The former may be quoted at 35@38 and even 40c.

BEANS—In good supply and dull but

RIVER NEWS.

The river has commenced to recede at this point again with 16 feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report excepting the daily packets.

The Arlington departed for Cincinnati with an excellent freight trip, and a large number of passengers.

The Far West departed for Fort Benton with all the freight she could carry.

The Juniata, from Cincinnati, is due to day and will depart as usual to-morrow at 12 o'clock. She performs admirably, and is in every way adapted for the packet trade, and is a packet mad, Capt. Brannan is hard to beat.

The Glendale, is due here from St. Louis to night, and it is probably she will load for a return trip forthwith.

The Wild Duck, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, is filling up rapidly for St. Louis, and will be the first boat out.

—Captain John A. Keiser, of St. Louis, has been selected as President of the St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburgh Packet Company, vice Captain H. W. Smith, deceased. Capt. K. has resigned his position as superintendent of the Carondolet Marine Ways, and has entered upon the active duties of his new position.

—Captain James Newton tendered the Mountain Boy to remove the State officers and archives from Wheeling to Charleston. Capt. N. was accepted, and left Gallipolis for Wheeling last Saturday. A grand reception is to be given the State officials on arrival at Charleston.

—The Slok Longworth took a splendid pair of horns to New Orleans, to be presented to the boat making the fastest time from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

—Captain John B. Davis has thrown up his mail contract for White river. Major John D. Adams has been awarded the contract.

—Says an exchange: Chicago merchants are negotiating for two boats for the Cairo and Memphis trade.

—It is said that the Arnadillo has been lying at Little Rock for over a month waiting for water.

—The Carrie V. Kountz passed Vicksburg on Sunday enroute from Arkansas river to New Orleans.

—The Ironsides and Nick Wall were at Cairo on Sunday, and the Argosy at Louisville.

—The Glasgow, enroute from New Orleans, left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Monday.

—Captain Shaw's Missouri River boat was launched at Brownsville Saturday.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, March 29.—River falling, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40 at 6 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, March 29.—River falling slowly, with seventeen feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 45 at 6 P. M.

GREENSBORO, March 29.—River falling, with 14 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 44 at 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, March 29.—Rivring falling, with 10 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 45 at 6 P. M.

MILLWOOD, March 29.—Flour held firm, with sales, this week, of 1,000 bbls at 85½c for No. 1, and 80½c for No. 2. Oats steady at 41c for No. 2. Corn nominally unchanged. Rye firm at 70c for No. 1 fresh.

DETROIT, March 29.—Wheat advanced 1c; extra white $1.26, No 1 do $1.16@1.16½, and amber and regular $1.06. Oats 50@51c. Barley $1.80@1.60 per cental. Cloversed $8.25@8.40.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1870.

Market fairly active and more steady, the only changes of importance is the reduction of 1 cent, per yard on Victory A Cambries which now sell at 8½c, and a reduction of ¼ c in Washington brand which sell at the same price. Heavy brown sheetings firm at 14½@15½c for best Southern and Eastern makes.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 29.—8 cars 1 ore, Shoenberger, Jones & Co; 3 do do, Jones & Laughlin, 2 do jackson ore, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 do lake supare, McKnight & Co; 1 do lumber, R A Clark; 1 do pipes, H H Collins; 1 do pig, W J Mook; 1 do fire clay, Hall & Speer; 1 do brick, J B Lyon & Co; 1 do lumber, Slack & Sholes; 2 do do, Jas McMasters; 1 do do, R P Burgen; 8 pkgs tables and covers, Grover & Baker; 45 bxs 8 wire, Demmler & Bros; 44 bdls paper, C P Markle & Son; 10 bdls oil, W E Hays & Son; 4 tubs butter, H R & Jr; 15 bbls flour, S S Marvin; 5 bbls 8 cuts iron, J B Barnhill; 7 bbls dry apples, S Devol; 66 bdls spokes, J Hordman & Son. 1 car brick, Park, Bro & Co; 29 hf bbls whisky, J H Lippincott; 1 bx dry cherries, 1 bbl seed, 1 keg apole butter, P Doff & Son; 25 sks oats, 8 bbls apples, Randolph & S; 5 bbls whisky, B L Fahnestock & Co; 5 do do, Schwartz & Haslett; 4 bbls eggs, Meanor & H; 12 bbls apples, 5 do cider, Bruggerman & O'B.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 29.—100 bbls flour, Bingham, Cassell & Co; 55 tes hams, J P Hamm & Co; 1,000 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 50 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 1 car scrap iron, Tim Maloney; 100 hides, J W Mills; 5 bbls ale hoi, Schwartz & Haslett; 1,000 lbs shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 45 bales rpstock, Markle & Son; 100 bbls flour, owner; 19 hides, Seibert & Barg; 6 pkgs produce, Woodworth & D; 6 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 9 bxs do, Voigt, M & Co; 2 pkgs liquor, S Appleham; 100 bbls flour, Houck, Jamison & Co; 1 pkg R Christy; 1 car rye, Dan Wallace; 31 bbls bungs, Armstrong, Bro & Co; 1 car barley, Culp & Shepard; 1 keg butter, Henry, Rea Jr; 41 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 2 pkgs leather, Schwartz & Co; 2 rolls leather, J Herman; 1 bbl eggs, R W & J C Miller.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 29.—4 hhds tobacco, Jas N Hendrickson; 1 do do, J Heyl; 2 casks bacon, 1 tes do, 2,942 pcs do J H Parker; 2 tes sausage, Dalzell & T; 2 do do, E H Myers & Co; 1 9 hgs feed, Keil & R; 100 bbls flour, Walt, L & Co; 500 do do, 600 bgs do, T C Jenkins; 4 cars staves, Hastings & D; 1 do do, M P Adams & Bro; 1 car lumber, B Schmidt & Co; 10 bgs meal, Schoemaker & L; 45 bgs oats, 9 do rye, J B Sturgeon; 5 bgs corn, 1 do oats, 100 eggs, Meanor & H; 2 bbls eggs, 10 kgs a butter, Head & M; 2 bbls onions, 8 do d peaches, 6 do o sets; 18 do eggs, 7 tubs butter, W H Graff, 92 bbls apples, 3 do onions, 18 do d peaches, Voigt, M & Co; 1 bbl o sets, J R & A Murdock; 10 dz baskets, T Hare & Son; 5 bdls hoes, 5 do forks, J Redman; 25 dez brooms, J Harrison; 2 bxs tools, P H Laufman; 1 bdl pails, J P Riggs; 11 kgs a butter, H Rea Jr.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 29.—2 cars ore, Pattsburgh Iron & Forge Co; 20 pkgs tobacco, Reuter & Co; 1 car lumber, Fortune & Co; 2 bxs tobacco, Bimpley & B; 10 do do, W C Brown; 50 do do, M Sicel & Son; 2 pkgs tobacco, W H Park; 40 dez brooms, 7 do brushes, J Hutchinson; 1 car wheat, M McKee & Co; 125 bbls flour, Knox & Son; 1 car metal, Lindsay & M; 2 do do, Spang, C & Co; 62 bdls hides, Smeckrath & H; 165 sks f seed, M B Snydam; 7 hides, 1 bbl tallow, Lacpe & W; 1 car meal, 15 bbls, B & B; 3 do do wheat, Kennedy Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 29.—1 bbl eggs, C Seidenstricker; 25 sks corn, 26 do oats, J & A Dalzell; 8 do potatoes, S Skillen; 22 sks onions, Voigt, M & Co; 8 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, John Seibert; 1 car grain, W McCarty; 2 pkgs eggs, John Daub; 4 do do, 1 d o butter, 1 do onions, L J Blanchard; 15 bbls potatoes, J Dalzell; 74, cars coal, Kier, Foster & K; 13 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 16 do do, Coleman, R & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ZANESVILLE PER STEAMER JULIA NO. 2, March 29.—Clark & Co, 46 bbls d apples, 1 bbls d beans, 3 bbls d corn, 13 do do eggs, 4 do beans, 1 do flaxseed; Sam Devol, 6 bbls eggs, 1 do butter; W C Armstrong, 13 bbls eggs, 4 do apples; W H Grell, 6 bbls eggs, 32 do apples, 4 do d do, 2 sks eggs; J A Graff, 5 bbls apples, 3 tubs butter, 6 do eggs, 7 do cider; Campbell & C, 13 bbls apples, 1 do cider, 3 do eggs; Bruggerman & O'B, 10 bbls potatoes, 68 do apples, 1 keg a butter; Woodworth & D, 10 bbls eggs, 2 do d apples, 1 do onions, 1 do d peaches, 41 do apples, 1 tub butter; H Rea, 5 bbls eggs, 7 do apples and peaches, 1 do beans; Chas Hartman, 8 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter; J Kaiser, 4 bbls eggs, 1 keg do; Stein Bros, 1 pkg m money; McElroy & Dicks on, 1 pkg dry goods; H W Bufium, 2 o ale kgs; J Loughridge, 1 bd frames; J Woodworth, 1 keg butter; Meanor & H, 8 bbls eggs, 1 lx butter; C A Wormcastle, 1-3 e oil bbls; Arbuckles & Co, 1 money; 25 bbls Pittsburg coal, 5 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter; Head & M, 6 bbls eggs, 2 do onions, 2 do apples, 2 sks rags; Voigt, M & Co, 2 bbls poultry; H Riddle, 8 bbls eggs, 1 hf do butter; W H Kirkpatrick, 5 bbls apples, 1 do eggs; Wilson Brown & Co, 1,600 ft lumber; A Milliken & Co, 10,000 do do; Wm Flaccus & Son, 25 old oil bbls.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET Co., March 29.—4 bbls tallow, A A Scott; 41 do apples, Mrs Tools; 2 bgs t seed, J S Dilworth & Co; 12 rolls leather, S Steel 18 sks rags, Mc Cullough, S & Co; 1 bl molasses, 2 do eggs, Carter, M & Co; 11 do apples, 5 do eggs, Moon Bro; 1 do eggs, T F Chalfant; 3 pkgs maple sugar 5 jugs m molasses, M Southerly; 2 do do, E A Eberhard; 1 bbl eggs, A Hopkins.

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Until improvements on old stand are completed. fe

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Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.
R. H. SMITH,
Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.
fe23:n83

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Subscribers changing their residences or places of business will consult their convenience and our own by leaving word for the carriers at our counting room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smith field street.

Removal—The "Gazette" in Its New Home.

The proprietors of the GAZETTE having purchased the large four storied brick building at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, fitted it up at great expense and removed their offices and press to it, the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will henceforward be printed and published at this new "GAZETTE BUILDING," where the proprietors will be glad to extend cordial greetings to their numerous subscribers and friends in the city and from the country, who will find their favorite old GAZETTE now in its 85th year, with "eye undimmed and natural force unabated," renewing its youth and in full pace with these progressive times.

The rivers are again on a rise.

Allegheny Councils meet next Thursday night.

There are five Thursdays in the present month.

Justice Eicesser, of Etna borough, yesterday committed to jail Mrs. Ann Dempsey for twenty days, for drunkenness.

The citizens of towns down the river will be gladdened with another shower of Pittsburgh "black diamonds" in a few days.

No Quorum.—Birmingham Council did not hold a meeting last evening, in consequence of there being no quorum present.

"Moving Time" is at hand. The "flittings" are indicated by the transportation of household effects through the streets.

The soft spring weather has developed the mud on our thoroughfares to an unpleasant extent. Pedestrianating is rendered thereby very disagreeable.

A Pittsburgh Alderman says "money is the root of evil; the scarcity of the luere accounts for the quietness in polites circles; the 'root' of bitterness is scarce."

Franchier Exposition.—Louis Franchier, a Frenchman, resides on Ohio street, Allegheny, for exposing his person. Louis languishes in the lock up.

Storm—A storm passed over Indiana county, in this State, last Saturday. About two-thirds of the roof was blown off the church of the Rev. Mr. Collins, of Blairsville.

Yesterday Josephine Kling caused the arrest of Mrs. Zeigler for "calling her names." Alderman Arent disposed of the weighty matter by allowing Mrs. Zeigler to pay the costs of the suit, when it was withdrawn.

Disorderly.—John Clifford made information before Justice Salisbury yesterday, charging James Showalter with disorderly conduct. James was arrested and taken before the Justice where the case was settled.

Wife Beater.—Mrs. Crookham made information before Justice Ammon, yesterday, charging her husband, John Crookham, with assault and battery. She alleges that he beat and abused her in a most inhuman manner. John was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at Court.

Celia Webster yesterday made informations before Alderman Butler against her husband, James Webster, for the want of the peace, and against Daniel Dempsey for larceny as bailee—he having retained possession of a sum of money given him for safe keeping for a short time. Both defendants were arrested and held for hearings.

Heartless.—Ella Reno, in a state of fearful agitation, sought the legal protection of Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, from the evil machinations and purposes of Jennie Porter, who she declared, had expressed a firm determination to "cut her heart's blood out." The magistrate sent his constable in search of the fieres Amazon. Ella and Jennie reside in Mulberry alley.

Jawing.—James McQuade made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday against William Glasgow for assault and battery. The accused boards with McQuade in the Twelfth ward. The boarder, it is alleged, insulted his entertainer, when McQuade attempted to remonstrate. Injury was then added to insult, when Glasgow struck him in the face with his fist. Glasgow will be arrested.

Coal Boat Sunk.

Yesterday afternoon the steamer Fox, having in tow a coal boat and fuel flat, went over the dam at lock No. 3, Monongahela river. The current was running very strong at the time, which caused the boat to become unmanageable and sent it over. The coal boat proved a total wreck, involving a loss to the owner, James Blackmore, Esq., of $2,800. The steamboat and fuel flat were saved without much difficulty. The accident was wholly unavoidable.

Over the Hill.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. James Mc Michael was driving down Coal Hill on the turnpike, when the horse attached to the vehicle in which he was sitting shied to one side, the wagon was drawn over the road and upset. Horse, wagon and driver rolled over and over until the foot of the hill had been reached. The wagon was completely wrecked. The horse escaped with but a few slight bruises. The man was injured internally but no bones were broken and he was enabled to get away from the place without assistance.

Desertion.

Alderman Eggers was engaged yesterday in disposing of an interesting case of desertion. Barbara and David Hackwalder were the parties interested. Barbara was a widow with two children when she married David, a widower also possessed of two counterparts of himself. The children failed to agree and the parents were not more amicable in their domestic arrangements. At length David left the house and refused to support his family. The case was finally compromised, the twain agreeing to carry on the partnership again.

All in the Family.

The Dillon family reside on Sixth avenue, near Wood street. Owen and James, father and son, are engaged in the huckstering business. A few days ago they had a disagreement about the profits. The son accused the parent of disposing of them in a liquid way. The father indignantly denied the imputation on his temperance habits. They wrangled, they fought, and the old gentleman was worsted in the encounter. He complained yesterday to Alderman McMasters that the son had beaten him, when James was arrested and held for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery.

Culpable Carelessness.

A brewer's team was standing yesterday morning on Federal street, Allegheny, only two doors from the railroad crossing, unattended by the driver, who was in a saloon hard by, when a train of cars came along, the mules became frightened, whooled round and began to run. Our Mr. King was passing at the time and rushed into the street to arrest the fugitives. He succeeded in bringing the team to the curb but was himself dragged into the mud and thoroughly bedaubed, happily without any bodily harm. It is fearful to think of the probable consequences if the team had gone in its mad career down the crowded thoroughfare.

Called Again.

We understand that the old Side Reformed Congregation of Allegheny held another election for a pastor, last Monday evening, when Rev. Mr. Wilson, son of the late Professor Wilson, was elected by a large majority over all other competitors. It will be remembered that Mr. Wilson was the previous choice of the congregation, but owing to some objection on the part of the minority, declined to accept the call. It seems that the congregation (at least a majority of them) are determined that Mr. Wilson shall be their pastor. The Presbytery will meet in about two weeks, when all the difficulties are likely to be adjusted, and the way opened for the ordination and installation of a pastor.

PRESBYTERIAL.

U. P. Presbytery of Monongahela—Calls Presented—Installation — Interesting Services.

The Presbytery of Monongahela, in connection with the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, in the Sixth Church, in East Liberty.

Rev. W. J. Reid was elected Moderator, and Rev. W. H. Andrew, Clerk. After the roll was made out, Revs. J. M. Ramph and Dr. Easton were invited to seats as corresponding members. Rev. R. B. Ewing presented a certificate of dismission from the Presbytery of Monmouth, and his name was entered on the roll.

A certificate was ordered to be given to Rev. R. H. Boyd with the view of connecting himself with the Presbytery of Muskingum.

A call for the Rev. W. P. Shaw from the congregation of Noblestown was presented and sustained as regular. A call for Rev. J. T. Wilson from the Valley Church was also presented. It was sustained as regular, and ordered to be sent to the Presbytery of Kansas, within whose bounds Mr. Wilson is at present.

Walker's Mills was recognized as a preaching station. The matter of its being supplied with preaching was referred to the Committee on Supplies, who were instructed to send settled ministers one-half time.

Presbytery took a recess till half past two o'clock, in the afternoon, when business was resumed.

The Committee on the Chinese Mission was instructed to confer with the committees of the Westmoreland and Allegheny presbyteries, and prepare a document to be presented to the approaching meeting of the General Assembly for adoption, with the view of continuing Mr. Nevin in the mission.

Presbytery then proceeded to the order of the day, the installation of the Rev. R. B. Ewing as Pastor of the 6th U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, formerly East Liberty.

The Moderator presided. Rev. J. B. Robinson, of Temperanceville, preached the installation sermon from the Song of Solomon, 1st chapter, from the 9th to the 11th verse. He considered the glory of the church as described in the passage by her King and Head. The suitableness of the comparison contained in the text was seen in the strength of the church. Christ compares his people to the power of a conquering host. The church is dependent on Christ for strength, and he will never allow her cause to fall. He does not compare her to the Israelites, but to the powerful hosts of Pharaoh sweeping down upon them. He has made her strong as an army with banners. She is compared to Jehovah's host in numbers. God's chariots are twenty thousand strong, although sometimes, in comparison of the great mass of mankind, said to be a "little flock." She is compared to Pharoah's cavalry in ardor and zeal, and her swiftness in seeking Christ. The bride is represented as being for her husband, for whom she seeks most earnestly. Christ should be sought not with a snail's pace, but with the swiftness and dash of cavalry. The comparison may have reference to their splendor. The horses were richly caparisoned. The Lord may intend by this that no expense is his people to fight his battles, and he will be their leader and captain.

After the comparison he passes on to commendation. The church is decorated with ornaments, which are Christian graces, the fruits of the Spirit. Heavenly wisdom is one of the chief ornaments. The neck is comely. A diadem is not sufficient. The neck is made comely by a golden chain, composed of the links of love, joy, peace, patience, gentleness, goodness or benevolence, faith, meekness and temperance. It was alleged by Ellen Boyd that an increase of ornaments. him that hath shall be given. The church shall yet wear an unfading and eternal crown.

The Moderator then propounded the usual questions to the pastor elect and congregation, which being answered satisfactorily, the Moderator pronounced the pastoral relation to be constituted.

Dr. Brown then delivered the address to the pastor. He was not addressing a novice. Mr. Ewing had filled several important stations in the church. He set forth the greatness and importance of the Christian ministry. It transcends, immeasurably, in importance every other office.

Rev. H. C. M'Farland, one of the former pastors of the same church, addressed the congregation. There are obligations resting on the pastor, and corresponding obligations resting on the people. If it is his duty to preach regularly, it is the people's duty to hear regularly. It is their imperative duty to attend punctually on the ministrations of the pastor. The pastor is to preach earnestly, the people must listen attentively, and give earnest heed to the message. He is to preach faithfully and the people are bound to hear him whether he preaches pleasant or unpleasant things. Some people would dictate what a minister should preach. Their desire is that the seers may see not, the prophets prophecy deceits, and should not speak smooth things and prophecy deceits. The people do not like disagreeable things, but the Minister must preach them. The people must respect and encourage the pastor. Make him a welcome visitor at their houses. Preserve his good name, and defend his reputation as their own. They must render all due obedience in the Lord to their pastor, pray for him, and give him an adequate support, something more than will keep soul and body together. And above all they must love him.

After prayer, the congregation was dismissed with a benediction by the newly installed pastor. The people, headed by the eldership, advanced towards the pulpit, and extended the right hand of fellowship to their new minister.

The Rev. Mr. Ewing is well known as one of the distinguished ministers of the U. P. Church. He is a gentleman of ripe scholarship, and good address, and will no doubt take a high position in the ministry of our city and neighborhood. He enters upon his new field of labor under the most favorable auspices. The people have manifested a most commendable spirit of liberality, and show a great devotion to their new pastor. The services yesterday, although lengthy, were very interesting and impressive, and all present, among whom we noticed a number of ministers and lay gentlemen of other denominations, seemed to be highly delighted.

The Presbytery resumed business, and Rev. Mr. McKaig, of the Presbytery of Ohio, was invited to take a seat as a consultative member.

Messrs. Isabel and McMaster delivered "pieces of trial" with a view to licensure, which were very creditable.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in Mansfield on the first Tuesday of May, at ten o'clock A. M.

GARROTED.

Burnt Cork Artists in a New Role—Two Men Robbed.

Monday evening a bold highway robbery was committed in the Seventeenth ward. Two gentlemen, Messrs. C. R. Blythe and Dennis Collins, were walking along the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Fortieth street, about eight o'clock, when they were suddenly assaulted by four men. The assailants had disguised themselves by a plentiful use of burnt cork. They knocked both men down, and then robbed Mr. Blythe of his watch and Mr. Collins of a sum of money, with which they fled. The victims called loudly for the police, but the sentries of the night came not. They then went to the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols and narrated the adventure, when that magistrate, in lieu of police, collected a posse of citizens and started out in quest of the highwaymen. The effort was fruitless, and after a long and diligent search the pursuit was abandoned.

Death of David Dick.

We learn from the Meadville papers and from private sources that this estimable gentleman died at Meadville on the 22d inst., in the 74th year of his age. We have enjoyed a personal acquaintance of Mr. Dick for more than fifty years. In the earlier part of these years he was a leading merchant, and as such widely known and esteemed for his energy, enterprise and strict probity. He was a studious man, read much, thought deeply. Later in life he developed extraordinary genius in mechanics, gave to the world some valuable mechanical contrivances. Under his patronage and supervision many years ago, a stern wheel steamboat (we believe the first ever built) was finished and put in commission. She ascended the Allegheny river and French creek to Meadville, the home of Mr. Dick. He became much interested in steam enginery, and the last years of his active mind were devoted largely to the investigation and application of new principals, designed greatly to economize in fuel and reduce the cost of steam navigation and of manufacturing. We are not advised of the result of his labors and researches in this direction, we only know that he engaged in them with great ardour, and that he deserved success.

Mr. Dick was well known in most American cities. Very many friends in this city will share with those of his native town in heartfelt lamentation for the death of one so highioned and exemplary in all his walks and conversation. It was a pleasure to know him, it is a calamity to lose him.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, March 29.—The case of the United States vs. Julius Alder, Louis Rosenberg and Penrose Fleisher, previously reported, was resumed, and occupied the attention of the Court during the entire day. It will probably be concluded Thursday.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, March 27.—The cases reported on trial yesterday were resumed but not concluded.

The next cases taken up were those of Reinsenhauser vs. M. W. Keep et al. and and G. Siedlo vs. same, defendants. These were actions in replevin to recover household goods which had been distrained for rent by defendant. It appears that the plaintiffs were tenants of leasehold property, the lease having been executed prior to the passage of the legal tender act, and the rent was demanded in silver coin, which was refused by the tenants, who in turn tendered greenbacks, which the landlord refused to accept. The goods were then distrained and this action of replevin was to recover them. The jury found for defendant, and further found that there was due rents to the amount of $94 in each case, payable in silver coin of the United States.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

131 Rector, &c., St. And. Ch. vs. Hogg.
155 Kreiling et ux. vs. Barker et al.
110 Citizens Oil Ref. Co. vs. Dilworth.
112 Jacoby vs. Schoen et al.
125 Har upoe Co. vs. McDonald.
178 Wilson use, vs S. B. vs "Reindeer."
180 S. B. "Grey Fox" vs. Millingar, McClay & Co.
190 Bonner vs. Johnson et al.
191 Parchment vs. McKee.
192 Richey vs. Shaeffer.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

TUESDAY, March 29.—The case of Wensel & Helm vs Good, previously reported was resumed and concluded. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $112 50.

The next cass taken up was that of Snouffer & Notter vs Hamilton. Action on a book account. The jury found for defendant.

The case of Rankin's executors vs James O'Neal was next taken up. This was an action to recover $5,000 on a bond given by defendant. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

52 P. & C. Gas and Coal Co. vs Bailey.
53 Same vs Hartman.
54 Same vs Henderson.
55 Snodgrass, use, vs Snodgrass, et al.
56 Thompson vs Moore, et al.
57 Barratt & Bro. vs Ewart.
58 Courtin vs Hastings, et al.
59 Summer & Co. vs Updegraff, et ux.
62 Bonnert vs Sterling.
63 Central Passenger Railway Co. vs Oakland Railway Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, March 29.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Doran, indicted for assault and battery, was settled on payment of costs by the parties.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Wood, reported yesterday, was resumed. Mr. Powers was for the defendant and Jacob Miller, Esq., for the Commonwealth. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Powers moved for a new trial. The Court thought the security was not sufficient, and it was increased to two thousand dollars.

The next case taken was that of the Commonwealth vs. Maggie Butler, indicted for larceny, Ellen Kelley prosecutrix. It was alleged by Ellen Boyd Maggie did wilfully and feloniously take, steal and carry away a balmoral skirt, a tin basket, twenty-five cents in postal currency, two pairs table cloths and other articles. Ellen is a widow woman, and takes in washing for a living, and occupies a room in Virgin Alley, where, it is alleged, Maggie came and asked permission to stay all night. Ellen permitted her to remain over night, and Maggie, taking advantage of her generosity, ransacked the house in search of valuables when Ellen told her she could not keep her any longer. Ellen was sent out by Maggie on a some pretext, and during her absence Maggie left, taking the above mentioned articles. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

A. Alwanger, who was committed to jail for surety, was brought into Court and discharged, the commitment being defective in not setting forth the name of the prosecutor.

Benjamin Buzzard, indicted for the larceny of a rifle, valued at $35, from W. G. McCartney, No. 2 Franklin street, was arraigned, when his counsel entered a plea of insanity. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Hirst, indicted for the larceny of two watch movements and a silver watch and other articles from a jeweller's wagon, in the rear of the Red Lion Hotel. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced defendant to pay costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of eighteen months.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Frank Morgan, against whom there were three indictments for a violation of a law recently enacted as a supplement to an act creating the Board of Health of the city of Pittsburgh. Under the original act the Board of Health were authorized to make resolutions for the government of the business of night soiling, and the supplement makes certain violations of the law a misdemeanor. Morgan was charged with depositing the contents of a privy on a street walk, or part of the city not authorized By the Board of Health, and also for cleaning a privy vault without having permit from the Board of Health. The defendant alleged that he had applied for a permit and had been refused, and further that the boat alleged to have been provided by the Board of Health was the property of W. C. McCarthy, who had refused to allow the defendant to deposit the contents of his cart upon it. The defendant proposed to prove that the Board of Health had granted to W. C. McCarthy the exclusive right to pursue the calling of a night soiler and refused to grant permits to any one else. That McCarthy had provided a boat which had been designated by the Board of Health as the place of deposit, and McCarthy had refused to allow any carts but his own to be emptied thereon. The case was on trial at the time of adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

188 Com. vs. Peter Crider.
195 " Christ. Ruter, et al.
200 " Stephen Hoffman.
201 " Peter Borrie.
204 " J. Smith.
205 " Henry Bean, 2 cases.
207 " Fred Dollman, 2 cases.
208 " Wm. Barnes and J. Black.
226 " Wm. J. Keighley.
241 " Wm. Taylor.
244 " John Frederick, 3 cases.
246 " Frank Link.
250 " John Henmiller.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

239 Com. vs. Hugh Burns.
260 " Peter Wingert.
258 " Micheal McGuire.
227 " James Raymond, 3 cases.
230 " Frank Elder, et al.
225 " Peter McGee.
224 " Henry Barton.
" " Henry A. Hadgrass.
193 " Wm. Nicholson.
229 " James Scanlon and West Sill, 2 cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

255 Com. vs. John W. Renouff.
254 " Joseph Herbster, et al.
262 " J. C. Moon.

DROWNED.

Drowning Accident at Temperanceville—Two Valuable Horses Lost—Narrow Escape of the Driver.

Mr. James Ewing, of Temperanceville, yesterday lost two valuable horses by downing. They were attached to a wagon, when the driver, John Connolly, drove them into the water near Saw Mill Run Ferry Landing to water them. They went in too far, and commenced to flounder about, by which means they became entangled in the harness, and fell down under the water. Before they could be extricated they were drowned. The driver narrowly escaped a similar fate. As it was he received an uncomfortable ducking as a remembrancer of the occasion. The horses we valued at between three and four hundred dollars, and the loss will fall pretty heavily upon their owner.

Dr. Kyser

Publishes the following extract from a letter, showing the success of his treatment in chronic diseases. It is one of the many he is in the habit of receiving, and as it may be the means of leading some one else in the road to restoration and health, we give it publication: "By referring to your record of cases, you will at once know me, and I believe am overcoming the evil that has so long been sapping the springs of my life, and I am stronger to day than I have been for years; yet, at the approach of spring, as usual, I feel a prostrated state of the nervous system, which prompts me to seek relief where I have so often found it in the past. My appetite is good and my digestion perfect, as far as I can judge. Looking for your reply, and thanking you for your kind and efficient services heretofore rendered, I am, as ever,

"YOUR GRATEFUL PATIENT."

M. E. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JOHNSTOWN, March 28, 1870.

On Saturday evening the Missionary Society held its Anniversary. The report shows a falling off of the collection. This is to be regretted; but as the premium on gold is now so slight, the collection will be quite as available for the purposes for which it was raised as the larger amount of last year.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. C. W. Smith and Dr. Harris, the Assistant Secretary.

The rain fell all day yesterday, yet the people went in crowds to the churches. Most of the pulpits were filled by members of the Conference: The Methodist Episcopal by Bishop Janes and Drs. Kenney and Dempsey, the Presbyterian by Revs. Nesbit and Davidson; the Lutheran by Revs. C. A. Holmes and A. B. Leonard; the Methodist by Revs. Lynch and Hickman.

Bishop Janes ordained fifteen as deacons and nine as elders.

This morning the hour's prayer meeting was a pleasant season. At nine o'clock Dr. Holmes took the Chair, at the request of the Bishop who was engaged in completing the appointments.

Dr. Kynett, the Secretary of the Church Extension Society, addressed the Conference urging its claims.

Vote on lay delegation of the members Conference: For, 5,581; against, 5,670.

Conference assembled at two o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Cox in the Chair.

A letter from Rev. A. Long, missionary in Bulgaria, was presented and ordered to be printed in the Pittsburgh *Advocate*.

Report of the Committee on Education was presented and adopted. It shows that our institutions are in a prosperous condition.

The report on the Pittsburgh *Advocate* shows a circulation of the paper of 14,000, an increase of 1,600 over last year.

The Committee on the Bethel Cause recommend that the Conference give sympathy to it, and that Rev. W. Long be appointed as Bethel Missionary for the city of Pittsburgh.

The Committee on the Sunday School Cause recommend that the Sunday School is to be regarded as an important "department" of the church, and that it is commended to the hearty support of the ministry and laity.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on the New York Book Concern were not read, but ordered to be placed on file.

The proposition of the Baltimore Conference to add to the restrictive rules three more was laid on the table.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the family where we were entertained, to the ministers of the various churches of the town, and to the Pennsylvania Railroad for its favors shown to the Conference.

Also a vote was unanimously passed expressing great pleasure in having Bishop Janes with us, the fifth time, and a hope that he may visit us many more times.

Dr. Harris addressed the Conference in behalf of the missionary cause.

The following persons were admitted on trial in the Conference: Wm. M. Welsor, Joseph H. Henry, Homer J Smith, John A Danks, Wm. J. McConnell, Albert Gallaher, Edward R. Jones, John W. Toland, Earl B. Holtz, J. W. Fouts, Thomas E. Wilson, Nelson Davis, J. Ingram, Oliver S. Bachtel, M. E. Grimes, David Snowden, Daniel A. Davis, Barret T. Thomas, Nicholson Steward and John T. Kurtz.

Several members changed their votes on lay delegation from "nay" to "yea," making the entire vote stand thus—155 yeas and 48 nays, showing more than the required three fourths.

At five o'clock the Conference adjourned finally. It was a delightful session. The following are the appointments:

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

A. L. PETTY, P. E.—Liberty street, L. M. Gardner; Ames Church, S. Y. Kennedy; Temperanceville, Robert Hamilton; Mansfield, James Holdings; Monongahela City, Enoch Bradley; Brownsville, W. P. Blackburn; Irwin's, J. H. Conkle; Penn, W. W. Roup; Greensburg, W. P. Turner; Murraysville, Richard Jordan; Bethel, J. T. Riley; Ligonier, M. W. Dallas; Latrobe, D. M. Bollister; New Derry, G. W. Cranage; Blairsville, Geo. Bacon; Hollidaysburg, C. N. Pershing; Homer and Blacklick, J. S. Wakefield; Conemaugh, (to be supplied) Mechanicsburg, H. H. Pershing; Greenville, M. M. Sweeney; New Florence, W. A. Stuart; Johnstown, J. A. Miller; Armagh, J. J. Hays; Coopers Iale and Wesley Chapel, M. J. Montgomery.

Joseph Horner, Agent of Book Deposit ory, member of Pennsylvania Avenue Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT.

J. W. BAKER, P. E.—Beaver Street, C. W. Smith; South Common, T. N Boyle; North Avenue, James R. Mills; Union Church, J. J. McIlyar; Simpson Chapel and Woods Run, N. P. Kerr; Allegheny Circuit, J. M. Swan, H. J. Smith; Sewickley vile, C. A. Holmes; Freedom, E. B. Webster; Unionville and Concord, William Johnson; Beaver, W. Kelso; Rochester, John Grant; New Brighton, James Henderson; Beaver Falls, J. R Roller; Enon Valley, W. C. P. Hamilton; Salem, W. Lynch; Columbiana, J. J. Jackson, W. J. McConnell.

S. H. Nesbit, Editor Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*; Charles Thorn, Agent Pennsylvania Bible Society; J. A. Swaney, Missionary to South America.

CANTON DISTRICT.

A. H. THOMAS, P. E.—Canton, A. J Endsley; Massillon, E. Hingeley; Green town, J. W. Shirey; Alliance, G. W. Johnson; Mount Union, W. Cox; Damascoville, J. M. Bray; Waynesburg, J. H. White; Sandyville, J. Wright; Carrolton, R. Cartwright; Malvern, O. S. Bachtel; Hanoverton, L. S. Keagle; Marlboro, W. K. Brown; Elkton, A. J. Lane; New Cumberland, Isaiah Wilson; Minerva, Wm. Hunter; Salineville, J. Huston; Hammondsville and Irondale, S. H. Cravens; New Lisbon, J. F. Jones; O. H. Hartshorn, President Mount Union College.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT.

W. B. WATKINS, P. E.; Kramer Chapel, J. Williams; Hamlin Chapel, S. P. Woolf; Finley Chapel, D. H. Snowden; Bishop Thomson Chapel, W. B. Grsee; Wellsville, J. M. Carr; Liverpool, Alex Scott; Richmond, T. H. Wilkinson; Wintersville, J. Connor; Springfield, W. L. Dixon; Harlem, D. K. Stevenson; Smithfield, A. E. Ward; Bloomfield, J. Q. A. Miller; New Somerset, G. D. Kinnear, one to be supplied, Laesburg and Levitsville, Geo. Cook; Mastersville, R. S. Hogue; New Market, P. G. Edmonds; Smith's Ferry, J. R. Keys; Rockford, N. B. Stewart; Uniontport, J. H. Ekey.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

S. F. MINOR, P. E.—Cambridge, J. D. Vail; Coshocton, S. Crouse; New Philadelphia, S. Burt; Cadiz, J. Drummond; Martin's Ferry, W. Brown; Washington, D. Rhodes; Adamsville, M. C. Harris, J. O. Russell; East Plainfield, J. W. Weaver, J. W. Feland; Westchester, J. H Rodgers; Liberty; T. W. Anderson; Uhrichsville, D. A. McCready; Deersville, J. E Hollister, J. W. Miles; Dathel, G. W. Dennis; Gnadenhuten, I. P. Sadtler; West Wheeling and Mount Pleasant, to be supplied by D. E. Howell; Winchester, L. B. King; Warrenton, J. E. Starkey; New Athens, J. Gledhill.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.

J. S. BRACKEN, P. E.—Barnesville, I. A. Pearce; Bridgeport, T. M. Hudson; St. Clairsville, W. F. Lauck; Bellaire, Josiah Mansel; Fairview, J. Stephens; Morristown, F. I. Swaney; Woodsfield, B. F. Bevan; Somerton, F. W. Vertican; Williamsburgh, E. Billingsley; Miendrysburg, C. H. Feit; Baillsville, W. F. Smith; Hannibal, E. D. Holtz; one to be supplied; Centreville, D. Gordon; T. E. Wilson; Moorefield, To be supplied; Flushing, J. R. Cooper; Powhattan, M. J. Ingraham; Monroe, J. Shaw; Rankin's, J. Coil

M'CONNELSVILLE DISTRICT.

L. McGUIRE, P. E.—McConnelsville, B. F. Edgell; Morgan, N. C. Worthington; Beverly, A. R. Chapman; Sharon, To be supplied by C. Ruckman; Mt. Zion, I. N. McAbee; Rich Hill, P. K. McCue; Bethel, H. B Edwards; Senacaville, J. W. Fouts, W. M. Webster; Sonora, T. C. Hindman; Duncan's Falls, R. S. Strahl; Summerfield, J. W. Franklin; Salem, David Cross; Lebanon, A. D. McCormick; Newport, D. C. Knowles, one to be supplied; Brownsville, H. McCall; Unionville, M. C. Grimes; Stafford, G. G. Watters, T. Finley.

W. Pittinger, transferred to New Jersey Conference.

W. H. Morton, transferred to West Virginia Conference.

W. H. McBride, transferred to Newark Conference.

LIST OF SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.

Following is the list of superannuated preachers:

S. Lewis, S. K. Miller, J. Monroe, T. Davidson, R. Boyd, Z. H. Coston, P. M. Mcgowan, P. Cook, Wm. Athey, Homer J. Clark, J. L. Read, C. Morrison, J. H. Ebbert, L. Petty, B. F. Sawhill, H. R. Kern, H. Cree, C. H. Jackson, I. N. Baird, A. Jackson, J. McCarty, J. Phillips, E. Birkett, J. V. Yarnall, R. Hopkins and T. Winstanley. AMICUS.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Man Arrested for Drunkenness and Dies in the Lock-up.

An extremely sudden death occurred at the lock up about four o'clock yesterday, under circumstances which should lead not only the habitual drunkard, but the occasional tippler and the liquor vender as well, to pause and consider the course they are pursuing, and its ultimate results, before it is too late.

Between two and three o'clock, yesterday, the attention of officer Mulvaney was called to the fact that there was a drunken man lying on the side walk on Fourth avenue, a few doors below Patterson's livery stable, and on repairing thither he found William C. Craig lying on the pavement in a beastly state of intoxication, and when spoken to by the officer who attempted to raise him up he used the most profane and abusive language to the officer in reply, and refused to go home. He was then removed to the lock-up, when he continued to rail, curse and swear at everyone who came in until a few moments prior to his death. About four o'clock, the usual time for the afternoon hearing, Alderman Butler, who is officially Deputy Mayor, sent the officer to the lock-up to bring Craig out for a hearing, but he was thought to be too drunk, and it was decided to allow him to remain until this morning. There were several other cases to dispose of, and while they were being heard a man came into the front office and said that Craig was dying. Officer Mulvany and Mr. Patterson, the Mayor's Clerk, repaired to the lock up, and on going to the cell in which Craig was confined they discovered him lying on the floor. The officer entered the cell and took hold of time to raise him, when he discovered that the man was dead. The coroner was sent for but could not be found and Mr Devore the undertaker was then notified and removed the body to his place of business, when it was discovered and identified by Mrs. Craig, who it appears was searching for her husband.

BEAVER, PA.

Some Local Notes.

BEAVER, March 26th.

DEAR GAZETTE: Owing to my absence from town I have not been able to give you any Beaver news for some time. The town has been quite lively during the past winter. We have been highly favored with a course of lectures, delivered by eminent divines from your city. All were very fine and highly appreciated by our citizens.

The above was crowned out of yesterday's paper, owing to the length of Council proceedings and the press of other matter.]

The Carr Injunction.

The case of Carr vs. the First National Bank, petition for an injunction to restrain the respondents from removing a party wall, to which we have previously referred, came up in the Common Pleas Court for argument yesterday, a full bench being present. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., appearing for the petition and M. W. Acheson, Esq., for respondents.

The case was opened by Mr. Marshall reading the bill which set forth the facts as previously published. He then read an affidavit from J. W. Kerr, an architect, which stated that the present wall was amply sufficient for the support of Mr. Carr's building and its removal would seriously injure the same. Several other affidavits corroborating Mr. Kerr's, were read.

Mr. Acheson then read the affidavit of Mr. Laughlin, President of the bank, setting forth that it was not the intention of respondents to injure the petitioners' building, but that the wall would be rebuilt and Mr. Carr's building put in as good condition as it was before the removal, as soon as practicable.

He then read a number of affidavits of builders setting forth that the old wall was insufficient, and that it would be impracticable to divide and take down one half the wall. The certificate of the building inspector setting forth the same facts, was read.

Mr. Acheson, after referring to the importance of the case, said that an infinite number of such cases would arise, as the style of architecture had wonderfully improved in the last few years, and if this case was decided in favor of the petitioner, the decision would have the effect of putting a check to the spirit of improvement. The respondents in this case had but two alternatives. They must either remove the wall or abandon their property. He then cited a number of authorities in support of his motion to dissolve the injunction. He did not think Mr. Carr or his counsels in coming into court with this case, but held that he had misconstrued the object or intention of respondents. It was not their design to destroy his building, but merely to remove it temporarily and replace it again, putting Mr. Carr's building in as good a condition as when the work of demolition was begun.

He further held that it was not a case in which the Court was authorized to interfere by injunction. That it was merely a case of trespass, and nothing more. That an injunction would not lie in trespass, except where the trespasser was insolvent, or the injury done by the trespass was irreparable. In this case it was not the intention to do an irreparable injury, but to remove the premises to an good order after the removal of the wall as it was prior thereto, and it certainly would not be contended that the Bank was insolvent.

Mr. Marshall, on the part of the petitioner, replied to Mr. Acheson. After a brief opening by Mr. Marshall, he cited a number of authorities on easments, in support of his position. He held that the party wall was one easment, and that the question to be decided was whether one party to the same could destroy the easment. As easments were either created by express or implied grant, the right of the respondents to remove the wall must exist in the grant, and if one party had the right the other would have the same right, so that the principle would lead to inextricable difficulties.

He then cited a number of authorities to show that the respondents had no right to enter upon the petitioner's property and remove the wall without his permission.

A number of cases, principally New York cases, were cited by Mr. Marshall, who argued the facts in the case with great force.

The Court held the matter over, and will deliver a decision at an early day.

The Income Tax.

The following petition signed by thousands of leading citizens and tax payers—the paper upon which the signatures are written being thirty feet long—will be forwarded to-day or to morrow to Gen. J. S. Negly for presentation to Congress. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,

The undersigned, merchants, manufacturers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, irrespective of party, class or condition, would respectfully petition your Honorable bodies.

That what is known as the "Income or war tax" is permitted to expire by its own limitation (Viz. A. D 1870 and no longer), to be again revived only by the exegences that called it forth. We ask for no reduction or modification, *but* for its entire abrogation.

Your petitioners are convinced from the experience of the past four years, that the tendency of this enactment, is to sap the foundation of public morals and weaken the respect of the people for the necessary and statuary provisions of our general revenue system. Its unequal, odeous and inquisitorial features to the interests of our people, and can be tolerated only as a last resort in time of war, and not to be thought of in profound peace. Let the tax be laid in any form, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Costs Retused.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, says the *Ledger*, Judge Allison delivered an opinion in the case of James O'Connor, who asks that the county be directed to pay $2,729 98, as costs in the case of Commonwealth vs. Tack, in which Mr. O'Connor was the prosecutor. There had been a trial of the case where the jury failed to agree, and subsequently the bill was submitted, without evidence, to a jury and a verdict of not guilty rendered, "the county to pay the costs." Judge Allison ruled that the finding of the jury was not binding, as they had not inquired into the facts of the case and were not in a position to decide who should pay the costs. The application for an execution to collect the costs was therefore denied.

Fire.

FREEPORT, March 28, 1870.

The stable of Hon. James A. McCulloch, was discovered to be on fire this morning at two o'clock. The alarm was given, and the citizens responded promptly. Every exertion was made, but the stable, and that adjoining belonging to Miss Reppie Boliwere, were entirely consumed. The origin of the fire unknown. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. McCulloch has taken an active part in the prosecution of the men who have been violating our "prohibitory liquor law." They have frequently threatened he and other leading temperance men there, and it is generally believed this was the work of some of the "whisky party."

VERITAS.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record at the office of Thos. F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Monday, March 28, 1870:

Jane Graham to Armer Boower, February 1, 1870; undivided half of lot 20 x 103 ft on Market street, Pittsburgh.....$700
Edward Boobyer to Jane Graham, February 1, 1870; the above lot.....$700
S. H. Cowan et al. to Jas. Taylor, March 25, 1870; lot 60 by 146 ft in McKeesport.....$475
Mary Ann Eckert to Jacob Eckert, February 1, 1870; lot 20 by 246 ft in McClure tp.....$450
Jacob Nye to Amos Holland, March 26, 1870; 17 acres in Elizabeth tp.....$1,000
Henry Braun to N.